"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,086. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WEATHER.

Fair, winds westerly.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.58; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42¼c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

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The Consumers' League of the City of New York held a mass meeting at 156 Fifth Avenue last night. Prof. E. R. A. Seligman spoke in favor of the movement, defending it on grounds of modern political economy.

Chief of Police McCullagh and Mayor Van Wyck had a heated discussion yesterday in the Mayor's office. The Mayor accused the Chief of permitting politics to influence the transfer of policemen, and the Chief, while denying the accusation, asserted the rights given him by the charter to make such transfers as seemed fit to him.

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The Rev. Dr. Warren A. Candler and the Rev. Dr. H. C. Morrison were elected Bishops of the Methodist Church, South, by the General Conference in session at Baltimore.

Mrs. A. B. Hoffman was attacked yesterday in her home, at 12 Mount Prospect Street, Newark, by two robbers, who threatened her with a revolver, bound her with a clothesline, and ransacked the house.

The annual meeting of the Society of Associated Alumni of Union Theological Seminary was held in Adams Chapel. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall delivered an address on the relations of the seminary to the ministry.

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Miss Helen Gould laid the cornerstone of Overton Hall, Mount Hermon School, at Northfield, Mass.

Miss Katharine A. Duer and Clarence H. Mackay were married at noon yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, 17 West Twenty-first Street. Archbishop Corrigan officiated, assisted by Father Connolly, his secretary.

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Haiti has settled the claim of Bernard Campbell of Brooklyn on the basis of a payment of $10,000.

Meetings of the Boards of Directors of the railroads forming the Vanderbilt system were held at the Grand Central Station yesterday. Chauncey M. Depew was elected Chairman. William H. Newman was elected President of the Lake Shore, Mr. Callaway President of the New York Central, W. H. Canniff President of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, and H. B. Ledyard was re-elected President of the Michigan Central. President Callaway has reorganized the staff of the New York Central.

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The Extension Committee of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad met and formulated its reply to the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday declared the civil service law passed by the last Legislature to be unconstitutional so far as it applies to New York City. He advised the Municipal Commission to act without reference to the State Board and as if the statute had not been passed.

The Municipal Council yesterday adopted a resolution asking the Board of Education to increase the salaries of teachers, in accordance with the provisions of the Ahearn bill. A resolution for taxing bicycles and tricycles introduced in the Board of Aldermen was referred to the Law Committee.

Inspector Montgomery of the Department of Buildings was arrested yesterday in connection with the collapse of houses in East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street on Friday. He is accused of culpable negligence. Commissioner Brady in his report to the Mayor says the cement mortar used in the construction of the stone foundation walls is of inferior quality and that the stonework is not properly bonded or bedded.

Apportionment to appropriate funds for school purposes was considered by the Board of Education yesterday. A resolution formally requesting the appropriation was passed, and the Committee on Legislation was empowered "to take such action as may be necessary to determine the rights, duties, powers, and functions of the Board of Education and to employ counsel, if necessary, to secure a judicial determination of such rights, powers, and duties."

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Spanish Privateers Restrained.

MADRID, May 17.—Instructions have been given to the maritime authorities of Barcelona not to permit the departure of large steamers which might be used as "auxiliary cruisers."

It is thought that the Spanish censor substituted the words "auxiliary cruisers" for the word "privateers" in the above dispatch, as the Spanish Government certainly would not instruct its maritime authorities at Barcelona not to permit the departure of regular auxiliary cruisers.

The Minneapolis at Turk's Island.

HALIFAX, May 17.—A special cable from Turk's Island says the American cruiser Minneapolis passed through the channel this morning, steering a southwesterly course. Turk's Island is north of San Domingo.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has fallen in the Northwest and risen in the lower lake region and on the Middle Atlantic Coast. A barometric depression of considerable depth is central in South Dakota. The pressure is low from Western Texas to Canada. The centre of high pressure is in Ohio. The weather is nearly clear east of the Mississippi and throughout the South. It is cloudy, with scattered rains in the Northwest. During the past twenty-four hours showers have fallen on the North and South Atlantic Coast and in the middle and northern districts of the West. The temperature has risen somewhat in the Central and Lower Mississippi Valley, and has fallen in the Upper Missouri Valley. Fair weather is indicated to-day for the eastern and southern districts, except the South Atlantic Coast. There will be an increasing cloudiness in the upper lake region and Central Mississippi Valley, probably followed by showers. Cloudy weather and showers are indicated throughout the Northwest. The temperature will be higher in the lake regions and Ohio Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	—TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	54	54	57
6 A. M.	52	54	59
9 A. M.	56	60	61
12 M.	63	64	67
4 P. M.	68	68	69
6 P. M.	64	64	69
9 P. M.	59	58	62
12 P. M.	57	56	58

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is [illegible] feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62¾
Weather Bureau	59½
Corresponding date 1897	59¾
Corresponding date for last 20 years	59

The maximum temperature yesterday was 69 degrees, at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 53 degrees, at 12:05 A. M. The humidity, at 8 A. M. was 70, and, at 8 P. M., 44.

[illegible] you visit the Electrical Exhibition do [illegible] to see the model of the Electric Private [illegible] exhibited by Otis Brothers & Co. [illegible] with perfect control.—Adv.

GAME OF STRATEGY

Fleets of Sampson and Schley Chasing That of Cervera.

NAVAL PLANS CONCEALED

Movements of the Ships Known Only to the War Board.

RISKS TO BE WEIGHED

The Spanish Admiral Suspected of a Design to Attack Atlantic Coast Cities.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Every exertion has been made to-day by the Navy Department to inform Admiral Sampson of the location of the Spanish squadron, and every possible precaution has been taken, it is believed, to prevent information about the movements of the United States fleets from falling into the hands of the Spanish. That it is possible absolutely to prevent such information from getting into the possession of the Spanish is doubted, for there are many ways of getting messages to Spain and then to the shores of the Caribbean Sea besides sending them to New York or to Boston, to be transmitted thence by cable. The restrictions imposed by the United States, however, make communication more difficult than it would be otherwise.

As announced in last night's dispatches, Admiral Sampson was then heading into Windward Passage, probably with the intention of locating his fleet in a position of readiness to move either east or west, according to the notification of the movements of the Spanish fleet brought to him by his most rapid scouts. The news to-day confirms the supposition reported last night. The Naval War Board cannot be induced to shed any light on the press dispatches or to add any conjectures to the mere statement of fact, which they do not challenge.

Case of Suspicious Frankness.

Whether the Sampson fleet is to keep on toward Cienfuegos or to remain where it is to watch for the fleet of Admiral Cervera remains to be ascertained. Slight intimations have been thrown out that Sampson is bound for Cienfuegos, and the War Board is quoted as giving this information for publication. Bearing in mind the rule of the board to give no information concerning the movements of vessels, the frankness of its members justifies the suspicion that the explanations of the board are misleading, and purposely so.

Commodore Schley was to-day, according to Navy Department calculations, at Key West, and will probably sail from that station before this dispatch is printed. Not a word could be learned about it at the Navy Department to-day, but it is believed that many of the large number of dispatches sent from the department were intended for the information and instruction of the commander of the Flying Squadron.

Only a few naval officers could be found who dared to talk about the affairs in which everybody is interested. One of these officers, a man of excellent judgment on war matters, expressed the opinion that the discovery of the order to put the monitors on guard before Havana pointed very clearly to the determination of the Secretary of the Navy and the war board to relieve the fleet of Admiral Sampson of the slowest vessels so as to enable him to move with greater rapidity in search of Admiral Cervera and his ships. For the same reason Commodore Schley, it is assumed, will not be detained on blockading service while the Spanish fleet is less than 600 miles away from Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley is about twice as far away.

Fleets May Be Near Together.

For all that is definitely known here, Admiral Sampson may be much nearer to Admiral Cervera than is supposed. It is still felt to be possible for the Spanish Admiral, if he be so inclined, to get out of the Caribbean Sea without fighting. To do that, however, he must get out before Commodore Schley can meet with Sampson and push on to the eastward of the point where Admiral Cervera was last seen, in order to be able to occupy him if he is met until Admiral Sampson can be brought up with his ships to make the battle that is expected not so unequal as it would be if the force were only Commodore Schley's fleet that he commanded when he left Hampton Roads.

This plan, as suggested by one naval officer, lacks some elements of security. "It is all right," he says, "if the Spanish Admiral is prepared to stand and meet our fleet. It is all right if the Spanish fleet is so short of coal as to be unable to make a long and quick voyage. The mere fact that coal was purchased at Curacao does not surely indicate that Admiral Cervera was out of coal, or that he was short of it. He may have sought to give the impression that he is short, so as to urge Admiral Sampson to look for him at the most distant point from the United States.

Possible Risk of Coast Cities.

"What our War Board is not forgetting is that having lured Sampson and Schley away from Cuba and Key West, leaving the coast of the United States exposed, he suddenly may drop his colliers, start his ships under forced draught, reach some city, say New York or Boston, in four or five days, and be able to do some considerable damage or collect some large indemnity as the price of abstention from damage, and then have coal enough left to carry him back to Spain. I do not say this to create alarm. There have been intimations from the Spanish press to justify the belief that some such enterprise is contemplated."

Very little importance is now attributed to the report that the Spanish fleet is "lurking" for the Oregon and her consorts, the Marietta and the Buffalo. The Administration was informed to-day that these vessels were near Pernambuco. If that report, which was given out by a member of the Cabinet, be correct, the Oregon and the ships with her have yet 1,800 miles to sail before they will be off Martinique. Proceeding at the pace at which the three vessels have been traveling, it may be a week before the Spanish fleet will be able to meet them.

Before that time it is hoped that Admiral Sampson will have forced Admiral Cervera to fight or quit the premises. Then, if he proceeds to the southward in search of the Oregon, he may be followed and be obliged at last to fight Admiral Sampson's fleet, reinforced by the Oregon, Marietta, and Buffalo.

Havana Needs Ammunition.

It appears that the President was well advised that the chief desire of the Admiral of the Spanish fleet just now is to be able to reach a Cuban port and land ammunition for Blanco's use. The source of the information obtained by the Administration is not divulged, but it is believed to have been sent from Havana, and by some one in that city who is possessed of valuable information from within the Spanish lines.

The expectation of war was not entertained by the Spanish Government in time to permit it to send over supplies of ammunition for the great guns for the defense of Havana. A small stock was on hand, but it is believed to be essential to the effective use of some very good ordnance in the defenses of Havana that the supplies of ammunition should be augmented at once. Admiral Cervera, it is asserted with great positiveness, brings much of this essential ammunition, and will run some risks to reach a port where, with his powerful fleet, he can break the blockade.

Poland Spring House, Maine. Opens June 1. Special June rates. Fine Golf Links. Special representative Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv.

NO WARSHIPS AT SAN JUAN.

MADRID, May 17.—An official dispatch from San Juan de Puerto Rico just received says that no warships arrived there yesterday or to-day.

Spanish Gunboats at Guayaquil.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 17.—Capt. Leutze, commanding the United States steamship Alert, now in this harbor, reports that there are two Spanish gunboats of about 150 tons at Guayaquil, Ecuador, and that they have been there much longer than the neutrality laws allow. This is the first news received of any Spanish warships being on the west coast of America. The news was given to Capt. Leutze by the Captain of a Panama steamer which called at Guayaquil.

Admiral Camara to Stay at Cadiz.

MADRID, May 17.—Rear Admiral Camara, who is in command of the Spanish Reserve Squadron at Cadiz, and who had been ordered to come to Madrid to consult with the Ministry of Marine as to his naval plans, has received counter orders instructing him to remain at Cadiz.

LOCATION OF SPAIN'S FLEET.

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CURACAO, Dutch West Indies, May 17.—The Spanish fleet is now supposed to be off the coast of Venezuela, or off the coast of Colombia.

Only a portion of the fleet was allowed to enter this harbor to obtain provisions, cattle, and coal, which were purchased here.

Confirmation was obtained of the report that the Spaniards left one of their torpedo gunboats at Fort de France, Island of Martinique.

SPANISH SHIPS CAUTIOUS.

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CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, May 17.—Two Spanish cruisers or gunboats are making their base of operations at Badiquiri, or Guantanamo Bay. They are known to be moving every night in the waters between Haiti and Cuba. A Haitien schooner, plying between the Mole St. Nicholas, Jean Rabel, and Glatinagua, reports, through an agent of the Cuban insurgents at Port de Paix, having met the Spanish vessels several times during the last few weeks. The Spaniards are supposed to hide in the Cuban ports during the day and to go out cruising at night.

SPANISH DESTROYER TO SAIL.

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ST. PIERRE, Martinique, May 17.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror and the hospital ship Alicante are still at Fort de France. It is rumored that the repairs to the Terror are finished, and that she will leave the harbor to-morrow.

The signal lights continue, and last night a large number were flashed from the hills. A Spanish vessel entered the harbor late last night, showing no lights, rapidly scouted, and left immediately.

About 10:30 last evening an earthquake shock was distinctly felt here. This experience, combined with the excitement caused by the presence and movements of the Spanish war ships, keeps up the public strain. There is no doubt that the Spanish fleet, which has been lying in these waters, has now left Martinique, going in the direction of Cuba or Puerto Rico.

CERVERA TO HIS SAILORS.

MADRID, May 17.—At the moment of his departure from the Cape Verde Islands Admiral Cervera in command of the Spanish squadron in West Indian waters, made the following address to the crews of his ships:

"After three years of struggle in Cuba we were nearing the end of the trouble which certainly would have ended three months ago but for America's aid. That Nation, believing she had created by underhand means a thousand embarrassments, but that, nevertheless, she would not be able to attain the object of her ambition, at last threw off the mask, and, when the insurrection was on its last legs, commenced against us the most unjust war in the history of the world.

"Spain did not wish for war. Her conduct proved this by conceding everything a self-respecting nation could concede. But the Americans, whose ambition is insatiable, always asked for something more, and even what belonged to us—that land, discovered by Spaniards led by Columbus.

"Forward, then, to the war, since we are forced thereto by the Americans' blind ambition! But let us enter the combat as did the Spaniards of old, strong in their rights and trustful in God, who will never abandon a just cause and who will aid our efforts.

"I need not enjoin discipline upon you; for, during the past six months you have been under my command I have only had cause for congratulations. Nor need I call on you to do your duty conscientiously, especially during the watches, which will often be most trying. Still less need I urge you to display courage. You are Spaniards, and that is sufficient in war.

"Then, when I lead you to battle, have confidence in your chiefs, and the nation, whose eye is upon you, will see that Spain to-day is the Spain of all time.

"Viva España! Viva el Rey! Viva la Reina Regente!"

SPANISH DECOY SENT DOWN.

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KEY WEST, May 17.—The United States cruiser Wilmington, Commander C. C. Todd, when about thirty miles east of Havana yesterday fired four shells into a Spanish trap in the shape of a derelict, sinking it and thus doing away with another piece of Spanish trickery. The commander of the Wilmington had been warned by dispatch boats that some dangerous wreckage was drifting about the spot mentioned and the cruiser steamed in that direction to investigate the reports. An old Spanish schooner with her deck loaded to the rails with rusty iron, car wheels, &c., closely packed together, was found floating in the track of torpedo boats and dispatch boats. The iron-laden schooner had evidently been sent out of Havana harbor in the hope that a torpedo boat or some small craft of the blockading force would crash into it and be so damaged as to cause her to sink. As wires were noticed around the iron rails on the schooner Commander Todd believed the Spanish trap might also contain explosives and, therefore, lying off a considerable distance from her, his guns promptly sent her to the bottom.

CANNONADING NEAR HAITI.

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PORT AU PRINCE, May 17.—A great sensation was caused here by the arrival to-day of the Military Commandant of the Isle of Tortuga, off the northwest coast of Haiti, and due north of Port de Paix, near the entrance to the Windward Passage, who brought word to the Haitian War Department of what is believed to have been a naval engagement on Sunday.

The Commandant reached Port de Paix from the Isle of Tortuga in a canoe. He reported to the War Office that throughout the whole of Sunday a very persistent cannonading had been heard east of the island, and that from its duration and intensity there was a strong presumption that a very serious action was in progress. A thick fog at the time made it impossible to distinguish any vessel that might be engaged.

BLOCKADING FLEET VIGILANT.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 17.—The ships of the American blockading fleet are keeping a vigilant watch for the appearance of the Spanish fleet, and will not be taken by surprise should the Spanish men-of-war round Cape Antonio, the westernmost point of Cuba, and swoop down upon Havana. All our ships have been warned by Commodore Watson of the possibility of such a move, and sailors are kept constantly in the tops, where they can sweep the horizon for thirty miles, looking out for the first sign of a hostile ship.

All the naval officers on the blockade station are anxious for a meeting with the Spaniards, and when informed that the latest reports placed them off the coast of Venezuela, they jubilantly declared that the enemy could be hemmed in between the Windward Islands and the Yucatan Channel, to be destroyed. The only fear expressed was for the safety of our ships blocking Cienfuegos, but they do not doubt that precautions have been taken to safeguard the ships now on the southern coast of Cuba. The torpedo boats and fast yachts of the auxiliary fleet keep the blockading ships in constant communication with Key West, whence the movements of vessels are being directed.

Naval News from Havana.

HAVANA, May 17.—There are seven American warships in sight of Havana this afternoon, and rumor has it that the Spanish fleet is making for an important part of the United States.

The Finest Train Between New York and Washington is the new "Congressional Limited" of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves New York daily at 3:20 P. M. Unique Dining Cars.—Adv.

MR. GLADSTONE DYING

Sleeping Away at Hawarden Surrounded by His Family.

A TURN FOR THE WORSE

Dr. Dobie Does Not Think He Was Conscious at All Yesterday.

SERVANTS TAKE LEAVE

Sometimes He Murmurs in French and Sometimes He Seems to Try to Pray in French.

LONDON, May 18.—According to a special dispatch from Hawarden, received this morning, Mr. Gladstone is sinking rapidly. The correspondent says:

"He lies on a small iron bed, peacefully sleeping away into the land of shades. His death chamber faces south, overlooking the south terrace. The family and others are all sitting around him, or moving noiselessly in and out. It is a pathetic scene that is being enacted this gloomy night.

"Dr. Dobie doubts that his patient was conscious at any time on Tuesday, though he said 'Yes' and 'No'; nor does the physician believe that Mr. Gladstone recognized any one. Nevertheless, he suffered no pain whatever, but just lay with his head facing the light, his eyes closed, his hands sometimes outside the counterpane and sometimes hidden beneath.

"His grand face bears a most peaceful and beautiful look. A few days ago the deeply bitten wrinkles that so long marked it were almost gone; but now, strangely enough, they seem strong and deep as ever. He looks, too, in wonderfully good color."

"A bulletin at 9 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning afforded the first intimation of the serious condition of the patient. For some hours no additional information became public, but there were indications that a crisis had been reached. The little village Post Office from which the telegraph wires run was suddenly manned by a staff to work the special instruments which had been silenced since they were fitted up last Saturday in readiness for the emergency. During the day, wherever one went, one would hear general expressions of deep regret among the working people, at Hawarden, Sandycroft, another little village situated below at the foot of the gentle slopes, and in Chester. Cottagers, porters, signal men, laborers, shopkeepers, and lodge keepers met during the day, all asking: 'How is the old gentleman?' in sympathetic tones, which no one could mistake.

"The moment you enter the castle you seem acutely to feel the presence of death in the hush and solemn quiet which prevails. Besides the members of the family, Mr. Gladstone is constantly being attended by Dr. Biss and the two nurses who have been with him since his return to Hawarden."

Mr. Gladstone did not rest well Monday night. His sleep was broken, and he was somewhat exhausted in the morning. He was at death's door all day, but rallied about 9:15 o'clock last night.

Mr. Gladstone's physician said in the afternoon:

"The end is now near. Mr. Gladstone has taken little nourishment. He breathes heavily for a few minutes, and then his breathing is hardly perceptible. Mrs. Gladstone is with her dying husband. She and others of the family do not leave the room for more than a few minutes at a time."

A bulletin issued at 3:40 P. M. to-day said:

"There has been a serious failure of Mr. Gladstone's strength during the last six hours. His pulse is with difficulty perceptible at the wrists, and his extremities are cold."

When offered medicine at 4:30 P. M. Mr. Gladstone exclaimed: "No, no." Apart from this he seldom spoke, except to commence a prayer. He is practically unconscious.

An official bulletin issued at 5 o'clock says:

"Mr. Gladstone has taken a serious turn for the worse. His death may be expected in twenty-four hours."

Mrs. Gladstone remains at the patient's bedside.

The attending physician said this evening:

"It is a strange fact that when addressed in English Mr. Gladstone murmurs a few words in French, and sometimes seems to be trying to pray in French.

"He has had very serious attacks of the heart since yesterday evening, and there has been an altogether very rapid failure. He lies partially unconscious, is delirious, and has what is medically called changed-stroke in breathing. He is no longer in pain."

Late this evening all the servants of the household were admitted to the sick room for a final farewell. They found Mr. Gladstone lying on his right side, in deep sleep, as if dead. Each in turn touched his hand and left the room tearfully.

Mr. Gladstone rallied a little at 9:15 P. M. and is now sleeping calmly.

A bulletin issued at 11:15 P. M. says:

"Mr. Gladstone's condition is unchanged. The slight rally is maintained and he is sleeping peacefully."

Dr. Herbert Habershon arrived at 2 o'clock this morning. The rain has continued to fall at intervals throughout the night. Villagers have been coming singly and in groups of two or three, entering the castle gates to glance silently at the rain-beaten scrap of paper which is the latest bulletin, and then as silently returning to the gates, not a hundred yards away, and disappearing into the darkness, only to return later.

At 3 A. M. many persons are collected to gaze in unbroken silence at the castle lights.

Dr. Habershon has just retired, from which it is inferred that nothing in the nature of an immediate collapse is expected.

His physicians think that Mr. Gladstone will never speak again. At this hour he is in deep sleep, while the members of the family are keeping up the final vigil beside the dying statesman.

LONDON, May 17.—Mr. Henry Gladstone took a special train from this city to Hawarden this afternoon, due to disquieting news received from Hawarden. He said before he left London that he feared his father was sinking rapidly.

FRENCH SHIP LEAVES HAVANA.

KEY WEST, May 17.—The French frigate Dubourdieu, which entered Havana Harbor a week ago after an unpleasant incident which necessitated the firing of two shots across the Frenchman's bow before he would show his flag, passed out this afternoon at about 4 o'clock and headed northwest. The Dubourdieu is a long schoolship, carrying six-inch and five-inch guns and one-pounders, besides two torpedo tubes. The Mayflower ran close enough to the frigate to establish the Frenchman's identity and then stood off. Our flag was not saluted.

The Dubourdieu, like the French sloop-of-war Fulton, had on board many refugees. She is bound probably for some Mexican port.

PRIZE CASES AT KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 17.—At the request of Rear Admiral Sampson the Attorney General has appointed Edward K. Jones of New York to act as special counsel in the trial of prize cases. Mr. Jones will arrive here to-morrow and has requested that no cases be taken up until then.

Attorney J. Parker Kirlin of Convers & Kirlin, New York, and Attorney Welhdmus Mynderse of New York have arrived here and will appear for the claimants of the cargoes of the Buena Ventura, Pedro, Catalina, and Miguel Jover.

Attorney George Denegre of New Orleans has also been retained for the owners of the same vessels. Judge Locke is here and the trials will begin Thursday or Friday.

LAUNCH PERHAPS BLOWN UP.

MADRID, May 17.—A dispatch received here to-day from Havana says that a small naval boat, having a crew of seventeen men, has been blown up off Cardenas, while engaged in removing torpedoes from that harbor. The dispatch adds that a torpedo exploded through the negligence of those engaged in the work, and that all the crew of the boat referred to perished.

The dispatch does not indicate whether the boat was an American or a Spanish craft.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 17.—Boats which have just arrived here from the blockading fleet say they have no knowledge of any craft having been blown up off Cardenas or elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—As he left the Navy Department at 11 o'clock to-day to attend the Cabinet meeting, Secretary Long stated that no report has reached the Navy Department to indicate that disaster has overtaken any of the American vessels on the blockading station. If it should be true, as reported from Havana, that one of the vessels engaged in the removal of Spanish torpedoes at Cardenas was blown up, it could have been nothing larger than a steam launch at most, for that is the class of boats employed in such work. The department has no information of any such accident.

The Winslow's Damages Severe.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Reports received here from Key West show that the condition of the little torpedo boat Winslow is much worse than was supposed, and it will be necessary in all probability to have her come to Norfolk for repairs. One shot smashed her low-pressure starboard cylinder and another traversed one of her boilers. It would be possible to get along under one boiler and reduce the starboard engine from a quadruple to a triple expansion, but the efficiency of the boat would be very much lowered thereby.

Many Vessels Seen Near St. Thomas.

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ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, May 17.—It was reported here this morning that on Sunday last, from noon until 6 P. M., twenty-seven vessels slowly steamed westerly north of Tortola Island, forty miles east of St. Thomas. One steamer, which approached the land, showed the Spanish flag.

News to the Spanish Taste.

MADRID, May 17.—A report is current here that "the Spanish flotilla at Havana is about to make another sortie." This kind of news keeps up the spirits of the people here.

BRYAN TO BE A COLONEL.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 17.—William J. Bryan has been authorized by Gov. Holcomb to organize the Third Regiment of Nebraska Volunteers, and recruiting will be commenced at once. This is in accordance with a policy adopted some time ago by the Governor in order to be prepared when another call for troops is made by the President. Those who have watched the course of events and the temper of Nebraska people are ready to prophesy that a division will hardly hold the recruits who will apply for admission to the ranks of this new regiment.

Mr. Bryan, like every citizen of Lincoln and of the State, while the Nebraska troops were in camp here, was solicitous for their welfare and comfort. He was an almost daily visitor to the camp, and the tents of the two Lincoln companies and those of the others where he had acquaintances were visited frequently by him.

With the thousands of volunteers who have already offered their services to the Governor, and the other thousands who will rush to join the regiment to be commanded by Mr. Bryan, Nebraska in a few days will have beaten the record for the number of volunteers offered in proportion to population. Around the camp and wherever it is discussed to-night, the unanimous opinion is that the Third Regiment of Nebraska Volunteers will be the one regiment in the whole volunteer army on which most eyes will be turned, and it is apparent that the privilege of being enrolled in its ranks will be eagerly sought.

Every Day in the Year the through trains of the New York Central offer comforts to the traveler not found elsewhere, and there's a train every hour. Trains illuminated by Pintsch light.—Adv.

MANILA ALMOST OURS

Hongkong Dispatch Says the City Is Expected to Surrender.

REBEL ATTACK IS URGED

Americans Want to Complete Their Work Before Troops Arrive.

SPAIN GIVES REFORMS

Governor General Augusti Institutes an Assembly — British Residents Take a More Hopeful View.

LONDON, May 18.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Standard says:

"It is expected, owing to the strict blockade and the famine resulting from it, that the city of Manila will soon be compelled to capitulate to the American blockading squadron under Admiral Dewey."

A dispatch to The Times from Manila, dated May 13, says:

"As a means of keeping the natives loyal and inducing them to refrain from assisting the Americans, Gov. Gen. Augusti has instituted a consulting assembly, composed of fifteen members of mixed and native blood. Its President is Señor Paterno, who achieved the late peace and accompanied the rebels to Hongkong in December.

"Preparations are being made to send the food supplies to outlying districts in case of a bombardment. The Archbishop of Manila appoints June 17 next as a day of rejoicing at the renewed consecration of the Philippine Islands to the Sacred Heart of Jesus."

The Hongkong correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"Aguinaldo and the principal leaders in the recent rising left to-day in the United States dispatch boat McCulloch for Cavite. They will attempt to persuade the natives to attack Manila in a few days. They have promised Admiral Dewey to regulate their conduct in accordance with the principles of humanity.

"The Americans are evidently anxious to complete their conquest before the arrival of troops from San Francisco. British residents now take a more hopeful view, and a famine is no longer feared."

CHARLESTON MAY SAIL TO-DAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—The Charleston is preparing to sail for Manila within the next twenty-four hours. The newspaper correspondents who have been detailed to join her have gone to Mare Island, pursuant to instructions received from Commodore Glass. The Charleston probably will come down from the island this evening, anchor in the harbor, adjust her compasses, and sail to-morrow morning. It is now certain that she will precede the City of Peking, which is to take the first detachment of troops to the Philippines.

The first real work, indicative as to the time the Peking will depart, took place to-day, when a squad of men from the Presidio was detailed to store her provisions, and arrangements are being perfected for the quartering of the men who will go with her to join Admiral Dewey.

The City of Sydney and the Australia are being coaled.

Gen. Merriam has decided that no more troops can be stationed at the Presidio with due regard to the health of the present occupants, and has made arrangements to station in the old Bay District race track all the troops from Oregon, Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, Minnesota, Kansas, Utah, and Idaho.

PHILIPPINE REBELS DIVIDED.

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HONGKONG, May 17.—The steamer Esmeralda, which has just arrived from Manila with 400 refugees, chiefly Chinese, reports that the cruisers Concord and Boston are going to Iloilo, where they expect prompt capitulation and to recapture the American ship Saranac, with a cargo of coal. The blockade of Manila is extremely rigid, and several foreign ships have been refused admittance.

The rebels are useless as allies of Admiral Dewey. They are utterly disunited, quite half of them being in favor of Spain. The Cavité arsenal was found empty. Col. Miquel of the artillery committed suicide because he discovered that the ammunition was non-existent.

Capt. Gen. Augusti is trying to conciliate the rebels, and has authorized the establishment of native councils. The Archbishop of Manila, in a pastoral issued on the 8th inst., said: "Christians, defend your faith against heretics who raise an insuperable barrier to immortal souls, enslave the people, abolish crosses from cemeteries, forbid pastors to perform baptism, matrimony, or funeral rites, or to administer consolation or grant absolution."

GEN. MERRITT'S GREAT HONOR.

TAMPA, May 17.—Col. Babcock, Adjutant General of Gen. Shafter's staff, has received orders to go to the Philippines at once. He goes as Adjutant General of the Department of the Pacific. It is considered a very important promotion. Gen. Shafter said to-night that Gen. Merritt had been honored as no other officer in our army by being made Military Governor over 8,000,000 people, and that Col. Babcock was almost equally honored by being selected as Adjutant General. Col. Babcock's appointment was especially requested by Gen. Merritt, and he will leave for New York to-morrow night, whence he will start at once for San Francisco to join the General on his voyage across the Pacific. Col. Pope, Depot Quartermaster here, [illegible] ordered to the Philippines. He will be Quartermaster of the Department of the Pacific.

TOOK MANILA PLANS TO DEWEY.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—William Doherty, son of James Doherty of Mount Auburn, a naturalist of international reputation, has just returned from a two and a half years' trip to New Guinea, in pursuit of his profession. His route home was through the Philippine Islands, and he spent twelve days at Manila, just prior to the declaration of war, and while active preparations for hostilities were going on. Mr. Doherty unknowingly played a perhaps important part in the preparations for Commodore Dewey's attack, which forms one of the most interesting of his experiences.

During Mr. Doherty's visit to Manila the Spaniards were strengthening the fortifications at Cavité and mining the harbor. Cavité was equipped with modern rapid-fire guns, and it was popularly believed to be an impregnable fortification against any fleet the Americans might be able to mass against it. The Spaniards counted upon demolishing any ship that would come within range of the guns. Admiral Montojo manned each of his vessels with a double crew, anticipating an easy capture of Dewey's fleet, and wishing to have a crew on hand for each of the American vessels.

It was just at this time that the Spanish Government notified United States Consul Williams that he would not be allowed to send cipher messages over the cable between that city and Hongkong. The Consul had no means of communicating with Commodore Dewey save by messenger, and naturally was looking everywhere for messengers. In this way Mr. Doherty became the bearer of important dispatches from Consul Williams to the American Commodore. He was not told and did not ask anything concerning the nature of the dispatches, but managed to get them through under the noses of Spanish officials at the Custom House by secreting them immediately under the bosom of a freshly laundried shirt, the body of which was refolded exactly as it had come from the laundry.

The customs officials inspected all of his baggage, but did not think of looking inside the folds of his linen. Arriving at Hongkong, Mr. Doherty went to the flagship Olympia, and delivered the message into the hands of Commodore Dewey. While he did not know the character of the information he conveyed, he was afterward told by one of the naval officers that they contained plans and descriptions of the Manila fortifications and charts of the bay and harbor.

Mr. Doherty says he is convinced that Dewey's daring attack upon Manila, the capture and destruction of the Spanish fleet, and the silencing of the fortifications, which the Dons considered impregnable, were a complete surprise, not to the conquered alone, but to the squadrons of every nation stationed in Asiatic waters. Dewey's unarmored ships were not considered a match for the heavy shore batteries, without taking into account the Spanish warships which were in waiting when he steamed into the bay.

JAPAN NOT DISPLEASED.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The statement cabled from London yesterday that Japan intends to protest vigorously against the seizure of the Philippines by the United States, and, with that object in view, is taking steps to secure the co-operation of certain European powers, is not credited by the Japanese Minister.

He said to-day that he had received no intimation, official or unofficial of any such purpose on the part of his Government, and he is confident that the report is without foundation. In his opinion the statement carries with it its own contradiction since it is self-evident that the present position of affairs in the Philippines offers neither occasion nor reason for a protest by Japan.

TO DESIGN A MANILA MEDAL.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Secretary Long has appointed Assistant Secretary Allen President of a board which is to be charged with the selection of designs for the medals to be awarded to Admiral Dewey and the members of his crews in recognition of their achievements at Manila. Two other members of the board are yet to be appointed. It is the purpose to secure designs for the medals of more than usual excellence, both in originality of theme and beauty, as is believed to be warranted by the splendor of the victory. It is expected that the widest opportunity will be opened to American genius to submit designs.

Army Contracts in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—Major Long, United States Army, Quartermaster of the Department of Colorado, says: "At least 10,000 workmen and women in San Francisco are to-day occupied on Government contracts. We have ordered 8,000 uniforms, identical in color with the ordinary fatigue uniforms, but lighter in weight. We have also ordered 12,000 canvas uniforms for wear in Manila, all to be delivered in a few days."

Last night the Ordnance Department of the First Infantry received 200,000 rounds of ammunition. There are now 400,000 rounds at the camp. Lieut. Delamore Skerrett, recruiting officer of the Third Artillery, United States Army, has already enlisted 600 of the 800 recruits wanted for that regiment.

Mules for the Philippines.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—A telegram has been received from Washington by Lieut. Col. G. Smith, the head of the Quartermaster's Department in this city, ordering the immediate shipment of 120 mules to San Francisco to go with the reinforcements to be sent to Rear Admiral Dewey at Manila. The mules are heavy draught animals.

British Cruiser for Iloilo.

HONGKONG, May 17.—The British second-class cruiser Pique has been ordered to the Island of Iloilo, of the Philippines group, for the protection of the merchants whose lives and property are threatened by the insurgents.

England's Home Defense Scheme.

From The Naval and Military Annual of London.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Boyes of the London Rifle Brigade read a paper the other day at the United Service Institution on "Compulsory Service for Home Defense," the Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald (Lord Kingsburgh) in the chair.

Col. Boyes said it had been calculated that rather more than 300,000 men attained annually the age of eighteen years in Great Britain and Ireland. A system of three years' service in the home-defense army would, therefore, give us a force of about a million. This force should, in his judgment, be organized on strictly local lines, and the country should be held in such a way that every building should be a fort and every ditch a trench. For a force of the nature indicated an amount of training rather more than that of our best volunteers would be amply sufficient.

In proposing, therefore, universal compulsory service for this force he thought it need not involve that interference with the business life of the country which was so important and distasteful an element in the Continental military systems. For the greatest portion of the force—the infantry—he would stipulate that the young man of eighteen, when first enrolled, should devote two months to preliminary training in camp or barracks, and in each succeeding year of his service give up one week to training with his regiment in camp or garrison. This would be all the consecutive time required, and would not amount to more than was now generally taken as holidays. In addition to this he should in each year of his service have to attend fifty times for drill, musketry, or other instructions, particularly field intrenchment and hasty fortifications. These attendances should be arranged at such times as would not interfere with his trade or business avocations. Officers and non-commissioned officers should be allowed to serve for a longer period than three years, and the active army should be recruited entirely from the home defense army, both as to its officers and men.

DENIAL FROM GEN. MERRITT

He Says the Interviews with Him in Regard to Manila Are Incorrect and Unauthorized.

MORE REGULARS WILL BE SENT

Troops May Be Withdrawn from Tampa for the Philippines—Difficulties in Sending an Army So Far from Home.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The interview attributed to Gen. Merritt published in the New York papers this morning was the sensation of the day at the War Department. Nothing else was talked about wherever two or three, whether officers or civilians, were gathered together. The talk, however, was not by the heads of the department, who were strictly and scrupulously silent on the subject.

Secretary Alger this afternoon received the following telegram from Gen. Wesley Merritt:

Governors Island, N. Y.

The Hon. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington:

I desire you to know that the interviews published in the New York papers this morning are in every way incorrect and unauthorized. I had intended to take no notice of them, but I understand the articles are taken seriously in Washington.

WESLEY MERRITT.

To all efforts to elicit an expression of opinion concerning the sensational remarks attributed to Gen. Merritt, Secretary Alger offered a firm refusal to be interviewed.

Gen. Miles was equally reticent. Adjt. Gen. Corbin had nothing to add to the brief but succinct comment made to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES last night that he did not believe Gen. Merritt had made the remarks attributed to him. Few officers other than these appeared to know of Gen. Merritt's telegram during the day. The officers of the regular army who talked freely could not bring themselves to believe Gen. Merritt capable of saying the things he was quoted as saying, even if he thought them. They were quite willing to agree that the General is right in his contention that the force to be sent to the Philippines should include not less than 5,000 regular troops and that it would be unwise to send there an army made up of raw and untrained volunteers. They are not willing to acknowledge that so genuine a soldier and so strict a disciplinarian as Gen. Merritt would publicly refuse to obey an order from his superior officer or publicly criticise his designation to any honorable command. Diligent search to-day failed to discover a single official of rank in the department who accepted the reported interview with Gen. Merritt as authentic or who would consent to comment on it as genuine.

An Officer Doubts the Report.

"I cannot believe Gen. Merritt has been quoted correctly," said one officer, a Major, and, like the commander of the Department of the East, a fighter himself. "He may have expressed his opinion as to the unwisdom of sending a volunteer army to Manila, and he may have voiced his disinclination to undertake the mission without a sufficient detachment of regulars, but I don't believe he said he wouldn't go unless the regulars were supplied him or that he made any threat of any kind. For an officer, even a Major General, to refuse to obey an order is a serious affair. It is his business to go where he is ordered, and nobody would be quicker to insist on his doing so than Gen. Merritt. He is too good a soldier to be threatening to refuse to obey orders. He certainly would not do so for publication."

The War Department is planning to muster more regulars for the Philippine expedition. Just how many they will be able to spare for that purpose they are unwilling to announce now, but the Adjutant General is authority for the assurance that regulars will be provided. Nobody recognizes the desirability of sending trained troops on such an expedition as that to the Philippines better than Gen. Corbin. It is recalled that when the necessity for sending reinforcements to Admiral Dewey was first discussed, Gen. Corbin, in answer to a correspondent's inquiry as to whether regulars would not be infinitely superior to volunteers for such service, said: "I'm not going to discuss that proposition; it's too self-evident."

Cuban Invasion Not So Pressing.

At that time, however, the Cuban invasion was being hurried with all possible speed on the idea that the Spanish fleet was on the other side to stay, and it did not seem possible to spare any of the regulars at Tampa to send to Manila. Now that the invasion must wait until a decisive naval battle is fought, and need not be especially hurried then, it will be an easier matter to recall two or three regiments of regulars, possibly more, from the Florida rendezvous and send them to Manila under Gen. Merritt. To all appearances there will be time to give the volunteer army considerable training before the sea is clear for the transports to bear it to Cuban soil, so that regulars will not be so necessary for that service as they would have been under the original plans.

Col. R. P. Hughes, Inspector General, with headquarters at New York City, was at the War Department to-day on a mission from Gen. Merritt in connection with the assignment of regular troops to accompany the Philippine expedition soon to start from San Francisco.

There are not enough regulars in the West to furnish the number that Gen. Merritt thinks should be sent on the expedition, and consequently Secretary Alger and the department officials have been considering the advisability of withdrawing about three of the infantry regiments from Tampa, where a large number are now rendezvoused, and of dispatching them posthaste to the Pacific Coast.

These men are well seasoned and thoroughly disciplined, and are just the kind Gen. Merritt believes should be sent on the trans-Pacific trip. Capt. Jesse M. Lee of the Ninth Infantry, who has been stationed at Tampa, recently reported at army headquarters to-day in response to telegraphic instructions, and it may be he is here with reference to the sending of some of the troops now there to the Philippines.

Gen. Greeley, Chief Signal Officer, is making arrangements to send a detachment of six officers and fifty-five men, made up largely of telegraph operators and electricians, to accompany the Philippine expedition.

The department professes to feel no apprehension that Admiral Dewey or his men are in any wise endangered by their occupation of Manila Harbor on the present basis, but this cannot be said of the unfortunate inhabitants of Manila if the present situation is protracted unduly. It is no small matter to organize and transport an expedition of 12,000 or 15,000 soldiers 6,000 miles across the sea at short notice, and the indications are that within a week some of the soldiers at least will be on their way from San Francisco following the Charleston, which is expected to leave at any moment with a few supplies most urgently needed by Admiral Dewey.

There are indications that the War Department has been brought to see the wisdom and fairness of the suggestions thrown out by Major Gen. Merritt that his expedition should consist of not less than 15,000 men, and that at least a third of them should be seasoned troops from the regular army capable of meeting on even terms the veteran Spanish soldiers who garrison Manila.

Rhode Island Naval Reserves.

PROVIDENCE, May 17.—Senator Aldrich sent a telegram to Gov. Dyer this afternoon stating that orders had been issued from the Navy Department to the State of Rhode Island calling out the Naval Reserves, who will report at Newport to the training ship Constellation and be mustered into the National service. There are 150 men and 13 officers in the reserves and all are now ready to move.

Grigsby's Cowboys Ready.

SIOUX CITY, S. D., May 17.—The officers of Col. Grigsby's cowboy regiment were mustered in to-day and the Secretary of War was notified that the regiment was ready to start South. The troops are not in camp, but are boarding at hotels at the Government's expense. The men will go South without uniforms.

A Great Improvement in Dining Cars has just been made on the new Pennsylvania Railroad "Congressional Limited" between New York and Washington. Train leaves New York at 3:20 P. M. daily.—Adv.

★ ★

Rear Admiral Dewey.

Our boys in blue have gone to thrash the boasting Spanish Nation,
Whose tyranny o'er Cuba disgraces all creation.
Their medicine is shot and shell; the Spaniards now are quaking,
For there is quite a difference before and after taking.
This fact was quickly proved to them by Dewey at Manila—
The Spanish can't lick Uncle Sam, for he takes Hood's Sarsaparilla.

★ ★

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Spanish Reports Deny that the American Newspaper Men Are to be Released.

HAVANA, May 17.—Inquiries made at the palace here show that Captain-General Blanco was unwilling to receive Lieut. Brainard, United States Navy, the Special Agent of the Government of the United States, who came here on the United States tug Uncas to submit a proposal to exchange Spanish prisoners for the two newspaper men, Thrall and Jones, because the General considered the Lieutenant was not empowered with sufficient authority. Therefore he simply accepted the documents presented by the Lieutenant and consulted with the Spanish Government on the subject. The answer from Madrid has not yet been received.

It is reported that documents taken from the American correspondents confined in the Cabana Fortress are in the possession of Captain-General Blanco. Their money is said to have been deposited at the British Consulate.

MADRID, May 17.—It is announced here in a dispatch from Havana that after the arrival of the Uncas off that port the two captured American newspaper men were examined and that the inquiry revealed the fact that they could not be considered as prisoners of war, but must be looked upon as spies, one being, it is claimed, a Cuban employed in Havana. It is further alleged that upon the prisoners were found revolvers, cartridges, implicating documents, and a camera.

Dispatches from Havana indicate that it is the opinion there among the Spaniards that the real object of the visit of the Uncas was to ascertain whether the Cape Verde fleet had arrived, hence the care taken by the Spanish officials to keep the Uncas at a distance.

Advices received here confirm the reports that Freeman Halstead, the American newspaper correspondent arrested at San Juan de Puerto Rico, was taken into custody while in the act of taking photographs of the fortifications.

According to dispatches received from Key West on Monday, Lieut. Brainard arrived there on the Uncas and reported that he had been unsuccessful in his negotiations at Havana for the exchange of Spanish prisoners for the American newspaper men, Thrall and Jones. It was said that two of the Spanish captives at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, were to be sent to Havana in exchange for the American prisoners.

CAMPS ENLARGING AT TAMPA.

TAMPA, Fla., May 17.—Gen. Shafter is again in command of the army corps at this camp. He has been in actual command ever since Gen. Wade's departure Sunday night for the ostensible purpose of selecting a site for the additional troops somewhere on the east coast of this State.

To-day, however, the receipt of the recent orders from Washington completely changed the official aspect of the camp. Gen. Shafter had not ceased to be recognized by all as the leader of the Cuban invasion, but he was, of course, hampered in his movements and plans by the presence of a General who technically overranked him. The situation here was very embarrassing, but has been greatly improved.

All of Gen. Shafter's desks and the office furniture of his staff, which had been sent away as soon as Gen. Wade had been placed in chief command, were brought back to headquarters to-day, and Col. Babcock, and Lieut. Noble and Lieut. Miley, the two aides, have gone back to their interrupted labors. The great increase in troops here and in the interior has doubled their work.

From the 6,000 men that composed the army when Gen. Wade took command, the force has grown to 14,000 or 16,000, not counting the volunteers, most of whom are now, however, at Lakeland. As a consequence it has been found the facilities for filing papers, conducting correspondence, and carrying on other executive and clerical work are inadequate, and a requisition has been made for larger desks and more archive room.

This requisition when it became known to-day cast despondency over officers and war correspondents. It seemed to presage further delay, as the General, it is supposed, would not need so much furniture in the field. There is a fear that he is preparing for a long encampment here, spent in drilling troops and corresponding with Washington. Whatever may be the real significance of the preparation for more work here it is generally believed that matters have settled down for a week at least.

All movements looking to immediate departure have been checked, and the troops are working hard at their drills and camp duties, as if war was not at all near. There is great complaint among the troops as to the kind of water they have to drink and the kind of clothes they have to wear. The water is said to be to a large extent mixed with oil and is unpalatable and not healthful.

When a complaint was made lodged on this ground it is said that one of the officers remarked that its endurance would be beneficial and proper to prepare for a campaign in Cuba. The water is not sufficient in quantities, either. It is said that the troops may be removed from Port Tampa because of the difficulty of furnishing them with an ample supply of pure water.

The clothing the troops are now wearing is very heavy and uncomfortable. It is thick enough for Canada, and in this climate, where the heat of the sun is simply terrific, the troops suffer discomfort and are enfeebled. The new light uniforms are not yet available. Only a few of the officers have got light clothing, and that at personal expense.

Forty-eight siege guns of five-inch calibre are on their way here for use in the attack on Havana. Accompanying them are 2,000 men, and horses and mules to take them along with the army of invasion. These guns are of such long range that they can throw shells into Havana while being themselves out of the reach of fire of the Spanish artillery that is used in the entrenchments about the city.

The troops here are so healthy that out of 10,000 only 189, or less than 2 per cent., are on the sick list.

JOHN H. NICKLIN DEAD.

Proprietor of "The Old Curiosity Shop" Succumbs to Heart Trouble.

John H. Nicklin, one of the oldest residents and shopkeepers on Park Row, died suddenly yesterday afternoon while sitting in his store, known as "The Old Curiosity Shop," at the corner of Park Row and Pearl Street. His death was due to heart trouble.

He was born in Gorton, England, in February, 1829. He was a mechanic by trade, and came to this country in 1859. He worked for some time in the Delamater Iron Works, and drew the patterns for the trunnions for the Wentworth guns brought from England to this country in the early part of the civil war. About a quarter of a century ago he established the store which he conducted up to the day of his death.

His chief stock in trade was hardware and tools, but he also dealt in diamonds, musical instruments, clocks, and jewelry. He was a widower, and had for a number of years slept in a room in the rear of his store. He leaves one son, William, and a daughter, Annie.

Democrats Win at Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 17.—The charter election in this city to-day resulted in a Democratic victory. Mayor E. W. Fiske was re-elected by about 500 majority, defeating Walter C. Reed, his Republican opponent. Henry B. Truser was elected City Treasurer. He is a Democrat. John H. Brett, also a Democrat, was elected Receiver of Taxes, and Louis Hegmann, another Democrat, was elected Assessor. The Democrats elected four Aldermen, and the Republicans one. Of the four Supervisors, the Republicans elected one and the Democrats three.

VOLUNTEERS NUMBER 92,560

The President Will Not Issue a Call for More Troops at Present.

MUSTERING IN THE QUOTAS

Each State Must Contribute the Number of Volunteers Asked For Before Another Demand Will Be Made, If at All.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The volunteer army is rapidly nearing completion. Reports received by Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night show that 92,560 men have been mustered in. Eighteen States have completed their quota, as follows:

California, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

The report circulated here to-day with persistency that the President is about to issue a call for more volunteers lacks confirmation from any authoritative source. At the White House to-night it was denied that any such action is imminent, though it was admitted that such a call may be issued at some time in the future.

John Addison Porter, Secretary to the President, said, when asked concerning the story, that so far as he knew it was without foundation. He expressed the opinion that as less than 93,600 of the 125,000 volunteers already called for had been mustered in, it would be better to complete that job before making a fresh call.

Gen. Miles, commanding the army, said to-day that it was not the intention of the President to call for an additional number of volunteers at this time.

There is nothing to prevent the President from calling for any number of volunteers that he may deem to be needed. The joint resolution of Congress authorizing the present war directed the President to use the "land and naval forces of the United States" to carry it to a successful conclusion. The act "providing for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war," under which the volunteer army is being raised, provides that "when it becomes necessary to raise a volunteer army, the President shall issue his proclamation stating the number of men desired, within such limits as may be fixed by law." As a matter of fact, no limits have been fixed, so that the President may call for just as many men as he wants.

The only proviso to this clause is that "all men received into service in the volunteer army shall, as far as practicable, be taken from the several States and the District of Columbia and Indian Territory in proportion to their population." If, therefore, the President should desire to call out particular regiments or to raise troops of a certain class or from a certain section, special legislation would be required. To call them out under the existing act would require the quotas to be distributed according to population.

It is the hope of the Adjutant General's office that, in the event a call is made for additional volunteers, Section 7 of the act creating the volunteer army will be enforced to the effect that "all organizations of the volunteer army shall be so recruited from time to time as to maintain them as near to their maximum strength as the President may deem necessary, and no new organization shall be accepted into service from such State unless the organizations already in service from such State are as near the maximum strength of officers and enlisted men as the President may deem necessary." The idea is that it would be wise to fill the regiments which have already volunteered to their maximum before taking any new ones.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

The President Sends a List of Adjutant Generals, Quartermasters, and Others to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The President to-day made the following nominations of army officers:

To be Assistant Adjutant General, with Rank of Major.

GEORGE S. HOBART of New Jersey.

To be Engineer Officers, with Rank of Major.

First Lieut. JAMES FRANKLIN BELL, Seventh Cavalry.
HUGH H. GORDON of Georgia.
WILLIAM DUNBAR JENKINS of Mississippi.
First Lieut. LEWIS H. STROTHUR, First Infantry.
ROBERT B. C. BEMENT of Minnesota.
EDWARD DE V. MORRELL of Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. CLEMENT A. F. FLAGLER, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

To be Assistant Adjutant General, with Rank of Captain.

First Lieut. WILLIAM M. WRIGHT, Second Infantry.
SHERRILL BABCOCK of New York.
WILLIAM JOYCE SEWELL of New Jersey.

To be Assistant Quartermasters, with Rank of Captain.

First Lieut. J. G. W. BROOKS, Fourth Artillery.
JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE of New York.
FREDERICK W. COLE of Florida.
WILLIAM E. ENGLISH of Indiana.

To be Commissaries of Subsistence, with Rank of Captain.

STEWART M. BRICE of New York.
EDWARD R. HUTCHINS of Iowa.
ORSON PETTIJOHN of Illinois.
PETER C. DEMING of New York.
MORTON J. HENRY of Pennsylvania.
JOHN CARMICHAEL of Virginia.
MOSES R. DOYON of Wisconsin.
SETH M. MILLIKEN of Maine.
OLIVER PERRY SMITH of Pennsylvania.
SALMON F. DUTTON of Vermont.
JOHN LANSTREET, Jr., of Tennessee.
EDWARD GLINES of Massachusetts.
PHILIP M. LYDIG of New York.
MILLER R. DOWNING of Ohio.
WILSON I. DAVANNY of Illinois.

To be Additional Paymasters.

FRANK M. HAMMOND of Massachusetts.
WINFIELD M. CLARK of Pennsylvania.
HENRY C. FITZGERALD of New York.
JOHN DE MERIT of New Hampshire.
TIMOTHY D. KELEHER of New York.
DANIEL W. ARNOLD of Illinois.
GEORGE VANDEGRIFT of Ohio.
GEORGE C. STEWART of Georgia.
GEORGE THOMAS HOLLOWAY of New York.
HERBERT M. LORD of Maine.
SAMUEL R. McMILLAN of Minnesota.
GEORGE B. GUILD of Tennessee.
JAMES F. RUSTING of New York.
STEPHEN GAMBRILL, Jr., of Maryland.
GEORGE F. DOWNEY of Utah.
GEORGE W. FISHBACK of Missouri.
O'BRIEN MOORE of Texas.
BEECHER BRADLEY RAY of Illinois.
WILLIAM H. STILLWELL of Arizona.
WILLIAM B. ROCHESTER, Jr., of the District of Columbia.
ROBERT S. SMITH of New York.
SEYMOUR HOWELL of Michigan.
CLIFFORD S. WALTON of the District of Columbia.

To be Chief Quartermaster, with Rank of Major.

Capt. JOHN M. CARSON, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster.

To be Chief Commissaries of Subsistence, with Rank of Major.

JAMES OGLETHORPE VARNEDOE of Georgia.
SAMUEL W. HAY of Pennsylvania.
JAMES H. MOODY of North Carolina.

To be Inspector General, with Rank of Major.

Capt. JOHN G. BALLANCE, Twenty-second Infantry.
Capt. WILLIAM CROZIER, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

To be Chief Surgeons, with Rank of Major.

JOHN McG. WOODBURY of New York.
LEWIS SCHOOLER of Iowa.

The President withdrew the nominations of Capt. Henry C. Ward, Sixteenth Infantry, for Inspector General, with rank of Major; J. M. Simeral of Nebraska for Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Captain, and Richard H. Davis of Massachusetts for Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Captain.

Col. Edward De V. Morrell.

Col. Edward De Veaux Morrell of Pennsylvania, nominated as an engineer officer, [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible], is the well-known whip, [illegible] rider, and [illegible] leader of Philadelphia. His mother married for the second time the noted [illegible] lawyer, [illegible] Johnson. Col. Morrell, who is a tall and slim young man of very dark complexion, married Miss Drexel.

Stewart M. Brice.

Stewart Meily Brice, nominated as Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major, is the eldest son of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice, and is a Tammany Councilman in this city. He is at present on his way home from Europe.

Philip Mesier Lydig.

Philip Mesier Lydig, nominated as a Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, is a well-known society and clubman of New York. He is a son of Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, who was Miss Pauline Heckscher. He is unmarried, and is a graduate of Harvard and a member of the Knickerbocker and Racquet Clubs.

John McGaw Woodbury.

John McGaw Woodbury, nominated as Chief Surgeon, with the rank of Major, was graduated from Princeton in 1879, and studied medicine at the Columbia College school in this city. He married, in 1889, Mrs. Irvin, formerly Miss Townsend and a sister of Mrs. William P. Douglas, who brought him a fortune. Dr. Woodbury is a noted yachtsman and a member of the Union, University, New York Yacht, Corinthian Yacht, Larchmont, and University Athletic Clubs.

12,000 MEN AT CHICKAMAUGA.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., May 17.—At 6 o'clock this evening eleven regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and five batteries of light artillery, 12,000 men all told, had reported to Gen. Brooke, in command of the Chickamauga army. The different regiments have been provided with camping grounds, tents, and equipments as rapidly as possible, and the historic battlefield begins to present proof of what the United States can do in the way of assembling a volunteer army when the necessities of the Government require.

Gen. Brooke this morning completed the assignments for the first division for the six provisional army corps, Major Gen. James H. Wilson, commanding, as follows:

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. A. S. Burt—First Ohio, Col. Hunt; Third Wisconsin, Col. Martin T. Moore; Fifth Illinois, Col. J. S. Culver.

Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. C. E. Compton—Fourth Ohio, Col. A. B. Coit; Third Illinois, Col. Fred. Dennett; Fourth Pennsylvania, Col. D. B. Case.

Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. H. W. Lawton—Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Col. Huling; Second Wisconsin, Col. C. A. Born; One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, Col. George M. Studebaker.

The Third Pennsylvania, the crack Pennsylvania regiment, eight companies, 639 officers and men, arrived here this afternoon. Col. Robert Ralston is in command. The Third presented a fine appearance. They were handsomely uniformed and equipped, and attracted attention because of their resemblance to regulars.

The Sixteenth Pennsylvania, eight companies, about 800 officers and men, arrived this morning at 7 o'clock. The regiment is in command of Col. Huling. The command was uniformed and provided with arms.

The Thirty-first Michigan Infantry, twelve companies, 1,022 men and officers, arrived this morning. The regiment is in command of Col. Cornelius Gardner.

The First Battalion, First Ohio Light Artillery, arrived at noon on one train with 400 men and officers, under command of Major Charles T. Atwell. They are thoroughly equipped with camping outfits, uniforms, and side arms, but will be equipped with field guns by the Ordnance Department here.

The Fifteenth Indiana, twelve companies, 1,026 officers and men, arrived this evening. The regiment is commanded by Col. George W. Gundes. The regiment is only partially uniformed, but the men are equipped with arms. They remained in their cars to-night.

Gen. Brooke began this afternoon the organization of the Second Division of the Sixth Provisional Army Corps, the Brigadiers yet to be named. The Thirty-first Michigan and the Third Pennsylvania have been assigned to the First Brigade, and regiments as they arrive will be assigned to fill up the various brigades.

Brig. Gen. W. S. Lawton to-day received orders to report at Tampa, and Col. Wilson J. Huling of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, being the senior officer in Camp Thomas, was assigned to the Third Brigade of the First Division. Gen. Beck, who has been transferred to the Department of the Gulf, will make his headquarters at Chickamauga. Gen. James F. Wade, who has been assigned to the Third Army Corps, will report to Gen. Brooke to-morrow. It is expected that Gen. Wilson's corps will have been completed by Wednesday evening or Thursday morning, by which time Gen. Wade will be here to assist in the reorganization of the divisions in his corps. There is a scarcity of Brigadier Generals for the provisional army, and Gen. Brooke will appoint Brigadiers for his provisional army from the ranking officers of the various regiments as they report for duty.

All the troops so far arrived have been located along the slope of the first ridge west of the Lafayette Road. The grounds are excellently adapted, and on the east are wooded groves. Not far away is Chickamauga Creek, which furnishes plenty of water for cooking and bathing.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST IN FLORIDA

TAMPA, Fla., May 17.—The two volunteer regiments which have already arrived at Lakeland, the Seventy-first New York and Second Massachusetts and the First Ohio Regiment of Cavalry, which will go into camp there for the present, will be attached to the Second Cavalry Brigade under command of Brig. Gen. S. B. M. Young. The latter established his headquarters at Lakeland to-day.

When Gen. Fitzhugh Lee arrives he will command a corps made up, it is believed, of volunteers, brigaded with a few regulars. This is also said to be true as to Gen. Wheeler's division of cavalry. Both will, of course, be under the command of Gen. Shafter.

The regular troops will be the first to be landed in Cuba, it is thought, and Gen. Shafter's reputation as a fighter leads the men to believe their work will be cut out for them from the start. Gen. Wade will take to Chickamauga with him his entire staff, including Lieuts. Almy and Read, Lieut. Col. Arthur McArthur, and Major D. D. Wheeler.

TORNADOS IN NEBRASKA.

Houses Were Rased and Lives Were Probably Lost.

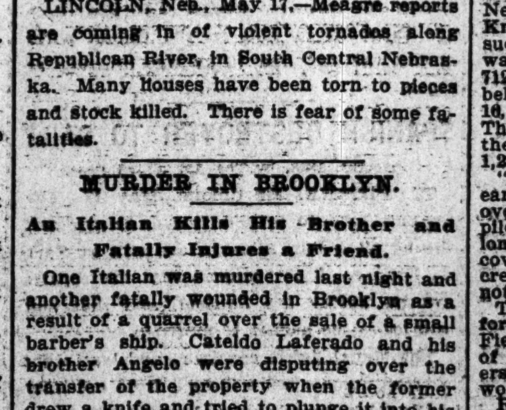
LINCOLN, Neb., May 17.—Meagre reports are coming in of violent tornados along Republican River, in South Central Nebraska. Many houses have been torn to pieces and stock killed. There is fear of some fatalities.

MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

An Italian Kills His Brother and Fatally Injures a Friend.

One Italian was murdered last night and another fatally wounded in Brooklyn as a result of a quarrel over the sale of a small barber's ship. Cateldo Laferado and his brother Angelo were disputing over the transfer of the property when the former drew a knife and tried to plunge it into his brother. Angelo drew a revolver and shot Cateldo in the breast, the latter dying in about half an hour.

Cateldo Decorma, an Italian, twenty-seven years of age, and living in the same apartment house with the brothers, at 329 Bushwick Avenue, attempted to interfere and was shot in the groin. He was taken to the hospital fatally injured. After the shooting Angelo escaped from the house and had not been captured up to a late hour.



BIG FIRE IN ATTLEBORO.

Nineteen Jewelry Firms Burned Out—Loss Estimated at $1,000,000.

ATTLEBORO, Mass., May 18.—A fire occurred early this morning in the jewelry manufacturing centre and threatened the entire business section.

The fire started in J. M. Bates's watchcase factory in Mill Street at 12:15 o'clock and spread to adjoining buildings.

The loss is estimated at $1,000,000. Nineteen jewelry firms are thought to have been burned out.

NAVY OFFICERS PROMOTED.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Capt. SILAS CASEY was nominated to-day to be a Commodore. Other naval nominations were made as follows:

Commander BENJAMIN P. LAMBERTON, to be a Captain; Lieut. (junior grade) HARRY GEORGE, to be a Lieutenant; Lieut. Commander HARRISON G. O. COLBY, to be a Commander; Lieut. JOHN H. MOORE, to be a Lieutenant Commander; Lieut. Commander LEAVITT C. LOGAN, to be a Commander; Ensign RALPH E. WALKER, to be a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps; Second Lieut. AMON BRONSON, Jr., United States Marine Corps, to be an Ensign in the navy; JOHN BENJAMIN DENNIS of Maryland and WILLIAM STURGIS THOMAS of New York to be Assistant Surgeons in the navy.

To be Assistant Paymasters to fill vacancies—GEORGE PALMER DYER of New York, ROBERT HUNTER ORR of Delaware, FRANK W. HART of the District of Columbia, WEBB R. VAN HORN ROSE of New York, CHARLES WILLIAMS PENROSE of New York, ABEL BROWN PIERCE of Texas, ROBERT HARRIS WOODS of the District of Columbia, WILLIAM ALFRED MERRITT of Maryland, HARRISON LAMAR ROBINS of Mississippi, WILLIAM HENRY DOHERTY of Massachusetts, CHARLES MORRIS, Jr., of New York.

HOMER RED STANFORD of Tennessee, to be a civil engineer in the navy.

Medical Inspector HOSEA J. BABIN, to be a Medical Director in the navy; Surgeon CHARLES A. SIEGFRIED, to be a Medical Inspector in the navy.

Capt. Silas Casey.

Capt. Silas Casey, who was nominated yesterday by President McKinley as Commodore in the navy, was born in Rhode Island in 1841, and was a son of Gen. Silas Casey of the army. He was appointed from New York as Acting Midshipman in 1856, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1860. He was appointed Midshipman in 1860, and was attached to the steam frigate Niagara from 1860 to 1862. He was promoted Master in 1861, and commissioned a Lieutenant in July, 1862. Capt. Casey took part in the several engagements with Fort McAllister in 1862, the first attack on Charleston under Admiral Dupont, and the attack on Fort Fisher in 1864. He was commissioned as Lieutenant Commander July 25, 1866, and commanded a battalion from the fleet in the Korean expedition and assault on Fort McKee, at Seoul, in 1872. He was commissioned as Commander in 1874, and promoted Captain in 1889. He commanded the Newark from 1891 to 1893.

Commander B. P. Lamberton.

Commander Benjamin Peffer Lamberton, who was nominated to be a Captain, was born in Pennsylvania, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1861. He was graduated in 1865, and was attached in succession to the steam sloops Susquehanna and Juanita. He was promoted to Master in 1866, and commissioned Lieutenant in 1868 and as Lieutenant Commander in 1870. He became a Commander in 1885, and commanded the training ship Jamestown from 1889 to 1891. He has been in the Bureau of Yards and Docks since that time.

Commander Lamberton was on the flagship Olympia at the battle of Manila, and distinguished himself in the engagement. He was sent out to command the Boston, but Capt. Frank Wildes, who was in charge, declined to turn over the ship on the eve of an engagement.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Mr. Willis Testifies at Fielding's Trial that He Still Has Confidence in Him.

The second day of the trial of Robert W. Fielding, ex-Deputy Commissioner of City Works in Brooklyn, before Justice Hirschberg and a jury brought more politicians to the court room than was the case on the first day. Fielding's alleged accomplice, ex-Commissioner Theodore B. Willis, was present, as were ex-Controller Palmer, ex-Fire Marshal Brymer, and several other officials under Mayor Wurster's administration.

The opening battle was over a motion made by Charles J. Patterson to dismiss the indictment. Mr. Patterson argued that the crime charged against his client could be committed only by a person taking part in the audit of a bill. This power was not vested in the Deputy Commissioner, and the Commissioner could not delegate to him such duties as the auditing of a bill.

District Attorney Marean contended that the statute was not intended to be construed in such a narrow fashion. Justice Hirschberg denied the motion, saying that the person whose duty it was to certify to the truth of a bill took part in its audit.

District Attorney Marean then opened the case for the people in a scathing speech. "If men in official station were only honest," he said, "the burden of the people would be very light. This case is only one chapter out of the story of a long-suffering people fairly staggering under the burden of taxation—"

"I object," shouted Mr. Patterson. "I want your Honor to stop the District Attorney from talking about the people staggering under anything."

"You must confine yourself to this case," said the Court.

Mr. Marean repeated his remark about the people and taxation, and Mr. Patterson again objected, but was overruled.

"While money has been wrung from their hands," continued the District Attorney, "it has been stolen and squandered by those in whom they trusted. The midnight robber takes his life in his hands, and his victim is the victim of frank force. We can respect him, but the man who violates the trust reposed in him deserves the eternal contempt of mankind. The defendant was set to guard a treasury into which had been poured the bitter fruits of the toil of a people, and while they slept he opened the doors of the treasury to thieves and shared their plunder."

The Dummies of Duty.

Mr. Marean then went into the details of the indictment, which is based on the audit of Henry E. Finkle's bill for filling in over the water main on Neptune Avenue. He tried to tell the jury how Daniel Doody got contracts from the city through his dummies, of whom Finkle was one, but was interrupted and told to confine himself to the Neptune Avenue case. He said that Oscar Knapp, the indicted Water Purveyor, issued a call for dirt to cover 1,600 feet of water main on Neptune Avenue, and $21,712.60 was spent in eleven bills, each just below the two-thousand-dollar limit, and 16,702 cubic yards of earth charged for. The year before Fielding himself had had the same work done for $1,620, and only 1,270 cubic yards were used.

"If," said the District Attorney, "the earth charged for had really been placed over the water main it would have made a pile 9 feet high, 30 feet wide, and 1,600 feet long. Imagine such a mountain of earth to cover a twelve-inch water main! Human credulity finds a point beyond which it cannot go, and this is the point."

The first witness was Joseph V. Scully, formerly Deputy City Clerk, who presented Fielding's oath of office. Henry M. Murray of the Auditor's office identified the vouchers and warrants for the Neptune Avenue work.

Robert M. Whiting, Secretary of the Department, was asked whether the contracts were given out for publication. Mr. Patterson said he would admit that the Neptune Avenue contracts were not published. The witness said, in reply to a question, that he usually approved contracts before they went to the Commissioner, but that the Finkle contracts did not pass through his hands. He was asked whether, under Willis's predecessor, Alfred T. White, a contract not exceeding $2,000 was not granted to John McNamee without publication, but the question was not allowed.

Mr. Sutton Testifies.

Ex-City Auditor John R. Sutton identified the various bills rendered by Finkle, which he audited. They bore the O. K.'s of Frederick Milne, Oscar Knapp, and Fielding.

"Was Fielding's signature sufficient for you?" he was asked.

"Yes," he replied. "I made no investigation except inspecting the bill. I thought I could rely on the O. K. of Fielding."

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There was an immense sensation when ex-Mayor Wurster was called as the next witness, but he was not in court, and Theodore B. Willis was called. The ex-Commissioner was smiling and cheerful as he stepped up and took his seat in the witness chair. He identified the book in which the contracts were entered, but when a letter purporting to be from Knapp to him was shown he said he had never seen it. The contents of the letter were not given, but it was dated Oct. 13, 1896, and related to the East New York contracts.

Willis testified that he had nothing to do with the Neptune Avenue contracts. A book was shown him containing entries of the contracts, and to the reading of each entry Willis responded that he did not have anything to do with it. It was Fielding's work, and he only learned of it from Fielding later on.

He gave Fielding full authority, he said, to make such contracts. In doing this he was only following the custom of his predecessors. Commissioner White did the same thing. He was asked whether he was at the office on Dec. 22, 1897, when the bills were approved by Fielding, and said he was. Great importance was evidently attached to this answer, for Mr. Marean called him back to the stand and made him repeat the statement.

Mr. Patterson asked Willis if he had had entire confidence in Fielding. He replied in the affirmative.

"Have you confidence in him still?" asked Patterson.

"Still," replied the ex-Commissioner, in a firm, resonant voice, and at this answer Fielding's feelings overcame him. He leaned his head on his hands, and tears welled from his eyes.

The trial will go on to-day.

Dr. Thomas W. Evans's Body Arrives.

The body of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the famous American dentist of Paris, who died recently in his Paris home, arrived here yesterday on the Red Star Line steamship Southwark. The body was forwarded to Philadelphia, where it will rest beside that of his wife. He brought his wife's body here when he visited this country last year. His will provides for a mausoleum.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—A. P. Cole, London, and Clarkson Potter, Paris.

MURRAY HILL—The Rev. J. H. Brown, Birmingham, England.

HOLLAND—C. M. Dice, London, and Lieut. Dawson, London.

HOFFMAN—Sir Peter Walker and W. L. Power, London.

WINDSOR—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Washington, and J. C. Sibley, Franklin, Penn.

MANHATTAN—Mme. Melba, Paris, and Mlle. Bennett, London.

GRAND—W. P. Macintosh, Sydney, New South Wales, and B. E. Phillips, New Zealand.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Baer, D., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Bryce Brothers & Co., Columbus, Ohio; A. C. Bryce, clothing and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. S. Simpson, woolens and jeans, 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.
"Currans," Waterbury, Conn.; Miss Curran, millinery and fancy goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Colvin, M. L., Wheeling, West Va.; hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; A. J. Ferguson, dress trimmings, 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.
Drewry, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Estes, notions and fancy goods; 53 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker St.; Hotel Imperial.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. Copp, linens; 2 Walker Street.
Denholm & McKay Company, The, Worcester, Mass.; J. E. McDonald, wash goods; 2 Walker Street.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. E. Hutter, notions and trimmings; J. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 115 Worth Street.
Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. E. Mayhew, notions and fancy goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Goldenberg Brothers, Williamsport, Penn.; L. N. Goldenberg, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Goldenberg Bros., Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Grinsfelder, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; H. Grinsfelder, millinery; Hoffman House.
Gennrill, J., Hudson, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Hirsch, S., Wilkesbarre, Penn., dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Kenyon, H. R., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. R. Kenyon, notions and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.
McGillin, E. M., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; E. M. McGillin, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, furniture; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hoffman House.
McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Vendome.
McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; M. J. Leahy, dress goods and silks; Broadway Central Hotel.
Miller & Peck Company, The, Waterbury, Conn.; S. N. Osborn, carpets and upholstery goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. A. Gay, domestics and dress goods; 2 Walker Street.
Rosenfield Notion Company, Galveston, Texas; H. Blum, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street.
Steppacher, W. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Sumner & Co., Asheville, N. C.; F. A. Sumner, notions and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits, 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Carroll, notions and fancy goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Wilson, optical goods, Broadway and Tenth Street; Sturtevant House.

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THE TWELFTH GETS AWAY

The Regiment Speeded from Peekskill with Cheers and Martial Music.

MEN GO TO CHICKAMAUGA

Two Members of the Eighth Drummed Out of Camp in Disgrace for Disobedience—The Ninth May Go Next.

CAMP TOWNSEND, Peekskill, May 17.—To the inspiring strains of martial music, and on the most beautiful day that has been seen here since the camp opened, the gallant Twelfth Regiment, under Col. Leonard, marched down the Roa Hook Road this morning bound for Chickamauga. There was little rest for anybody in camp last night after the news to move, as published in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES, arrived. Even after taps tentmates sat up discussing the news, and the officers as well as men gathered up their belongings so that there should be no delay. At the time rain was still pouring down on the hapless soldiers, but every discomfort was forgotten, and the joyful news was the sole topic discussed.

Reveille was sounded at 4:30 o'clock, and as the men turned out they overlooked fatigue in their eagerness to be off. After mess preparations were made to strike the tents, and at 8 o'clock the bugle sounded, and in a second every one of the regiment's 320 tents went down. In an incredibly small space of time the tents had been loaded on the waiting wagons and were off to the Glen Island, which was lying at the dock.

Nearly every one of the remaining 2,000 men of the Eighth and Ninth Regiments in camp was lined along the road and on the hill when at 10 o'clock Col. Leonard and his Adjutant, William Jay Schieffelin, appeared on horseback at the top of the bluff. After them came the post band and Majors Parker, Burns, and Dyer, and Lieut. Col. Seiter, also mounted, and the rest of the staff afoot, while the sturdy men of the regiment brought up the rear. The band started the "Star-Spangled Banner," and to its inspiring strains the line of march was taken up.

Cheers for Col. Leonard.

A cheer that seemed to shake the old hills round about broke from the throats of the soldiers who had gathered to see the start. The horses pranced and there went up a rousing three cheers for Col. Leonard and more for Major Parker and Lieut. Col. Seiter and the other officers. As the colors came in view every hat was doffed, and the boys cheered loud and long for the Stars and Stripes and its gallant defenders. Further down the road the band played "Good-bye, my Lover, Good-bye" and "The Girl I Left Behind Me." Few of the gentler sex were on hand at just this stage, as the marching orders had come at a time that precluded the possibility of visitors being present. The few women who waved farewells and who stood sobbing as the boys went by were wives of the officers, who had remained in Peekskill over night and had come over early this morning.

The actual getting away was a small matter when compared to the immense amount of work that had to be done after 10 o'clock last night, when the final dispatch came. Lieut. Granger Adams of the Fifth Artillery, who has charge of the stores and rations here for the Government, retired at 2 o'clock this morning, and at 4:30 was down at the dock superintending the getting out of the Government supplies that had just arrived, consisting of wearing apparel and camp equipage, which Lieut. Adams had transferred to the boat. The men will not get the shoes they need until they arrive at Chickamauga. Lieut. Adams also issued to the regiment three days' travel rations. No beef was carried, Lieut. Adams issuing a ration certificate for this on the commissary at Chickamauga.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the boat cast off, and as she moved down the river there was a shout from the hills above, which was answered in kind by the boys of the Twelfth, and so what is universally considered the finest body of men ever mustered into Uncle Sam's service went off to fight its country's wars and maintain its country's honor.

While all this was going on a very different scene was being enacted at the other end of the camp, where two men of the Eighth Regiment, L. J. Baum and W. L. Elson, were being sent away from the command in disgrace. One had overstaid his leave and the other had gone away without the formality of getting one. This happened on Saturday, just before the battalion of which they were members was being mustered into the service.

Switched Them Out of Camp.

They came back yesterday and were put in the guard house, and it is said that when Baum was put to work he assaulted a Corporal of the guard with a shovel. It is also asserted that he had run the guard several times before, and a delinquency board had been convened to try both of the men. When their latest escapade came to the attention of their Captains they decided that they did not want them to stay, and so they were taken beyond the outpost and told to go. Their erstwhile companions gathered in the road, hooted at them, and beat them with switches, and heaped all manner of contumely on them.

Captain, now Major, Parker of the Twelfth, who has been mustering officer here, received leave of absence from the War Department at 1:30 o'clock this morning, and so was enabled to go with his regiment. His place has been taken by Lieut. Walter C. Babcock, Eighth Cavalry, United States Army, who has been assisting Capt. Parker.

Lieut. Babcock mustered into the United States service at 5 o'clock this afternoon one more battalion of the Eighth Regiment, consisting of Companies E, F, G, and H. He also mustered in the first battalion of men from the Ninth Regiment that have so far taken the oath of allegiance.

The usual impressive ceremonial was gone through with. In the case of the Ninth Regiment's battalion, consisting of Companies A, D, L, and M, the scene was unusually impressive, as Col. Seward, whose age and health will not permit him to go to the front, was on the parade ground, and as they left the field the boys gave their gallant old Colonel, whom they all love, a rousing three cheers.

Godfrey A. S. Wieners, until to-day Regimental Adjutant, was sworn in with the battalion as Major. His place as Adjutant will be taken by Capt. George T. Hardy, and James T. Hardy was sworn in as Battalion Adjutant. The officers of the four companies are:

Company A—Captain, Samuel S. O'Connor; First Lieutenant, J. O'Donnell; Second Lieutenant, M. J. Mahoney.

Company D—Captain, John D. Walton; First Lieutenant, vacancy; Second Lieutenant, John F. Hendrickson.

Company L—Captain, C. A. Coan; First Lieutenant, Emil J. Winterroth; Second Lieutenant, U. S. Grant Croft.

Company M—Captain, Thomas W. Timpson; First Lieutenant, Edwin D. Graff; Second Lieutenant, J. C. Hegarty.

Col. Greene's Selection Approved.

Affairs are not going very well in the Ninth Regiment in spite of the fact that it is understood to be slated as the next regiment to go South. Major George Lorigan has announced that he will not muster in, and this leaves the command with but one Major, Major Wieners, who was sworn in to-day, and who will thus be senior. It is understood that the appointment of the other Majors will be left to Col. Greene, who to-day received official word from Albany that his selection as Colonel of the Ninth Regiment had been approved, and that he would be mustered in as such, and his commission is forwarded. There are yet 100 men to be selected to make up the full quota for the Ninth, and the Surgeons are working ceaselessly to get them ready.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast stopped for a short time at the camp to-day on his way from New York to Albany. He visited Col. Seward, to whom he expressed the deepest regret that circumstances compelled him to resign. Col. Seward was much affected at the interview. His health is still poor, but he will stay here until his entire regiment is mustered in.

A Sergeant and seven men of the Twelfth Regiment, who had read in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning that their regiment was about to move, and who had been in New York on leave, hurried into camp to-day about half an hour after the regiment left, and asked Lieut. Adams to give them transportation so that they could join their companies. He gave them tickets to New York, and they hurried away on the next train.

A large consignment of State equipment, sufficient to uniform all the men now in camp, arrived from the New York Arsenal to-day, and by to-morrow every accepted recruit will be properly clothed and armed. The same amount of Government stores that was issued to the Twelfth was set aside for the Ninth Regiment to-day, and stored on the dock at Roa Hook, ready to be shipped with the regiment. This is also significant as indicating which regiment will move next.

TWELFTH'S DEPARTURE FROM JERSEY CITY.

Over a Thousand Persons Say Farewell to the Men and Many Are Left in Tears.

There were fully 1,000 people on the Bay Street Dock, in Jersey City, when the transport Glen Island landed the members of the Twelfth Regiment in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station yesterday afternoon, and there was confusion on all sides but in the ranks when the men marched into the yard. Sunburned and dusty, their rough shoes covered with the mud of Camp Townsend, the men presented an interesting contrast between their condition then and the spick-and-span appearance they presented when they left New York for the camp at Peekskill. Many were so changed even by their short absence from home that they were not at first recognized by their friends, but once recognized their welcome was none the less because of soiled uniforms and red faces.

The men enjoyed the sail down the river, and after coffee and sandwiches had been served they spent the time singing. They arrived in excellent humor, and were anxious to be off at once, for many dreaded the final leave taking that was in store for them.

Three sections of fourteen cars each, including one freight car, four baggage cars, and another car for the horses, made up the transportation train that was to carry the 978 men, their 45 officers, and the 13 horses for the officers. The cars were soon crowded with the men, who, after being assigned to their places, left their equipments on the seats and strolled into the yard to meet their friends. There was much that was pathetic and much more that was humorous to interest the visitor who strolled through the crowd.

Anxious parents and demure sweethearts mingled with the soldier boys, and whispered words of parting were many.

The ubiquitous soda water man wandered about indiscriminately, and his oft-repeated cry of "Five a bottle here for yer ice-cold soda, so yer won't get a load on," reechoed through the yard and brought him many a nickel. Pies, too, were eagerly bought up by the volunteers, for their sail down the river had left them with an appetite that was not entirely satisfied by the sandwiches and coffee.

"Fighters, Every One."

Col. Robert W. Leonard, the commander of the regiment, established his headquarters in a parlor car in the first section, and issued orders that as soon as the munitions were packed and another ration given the men of coffee and sandwiches, the train would start. The men had come ashore at 2 o'clock, but the train did not move out until 5:40 P. M.

The men of the Twelfth are a splendid looking lot physically, and "fighters every one of them," said Col. Leonard. Many of the men did not have wives or mothers or sweethearts to see them off, but they managed to have some fun at the expense of their fellows who did. One of the men took a red-cheeked lassie over to the car steps and spooned with her for about an hour. His companions said nothing at first, but after a while they began to come up one by one and ask if they could not kiss the soldier's sweetheart good-bye. The principals were surprised, but made no objection to the first three that walked off smacking their lips, but when another had gone through the same performance, the soldier with the sweetheart rebelled and his annoyers were warned not to try the thing over.

One patient little woman with a three-months-old baby in her arms was around anxiously in the crowd, scanning every face. She seemed disappointed and one of the officers asked her what was wrong. She explained that she was waiting to bid her husband, a cable-car gripman, good-bye, and was told that he had been transferred to the Ninth Regiment, and was still at Camp Townsend. Upon hearing this the patient look faded out of her eyes, and she turned sharply to the officer and snapped out:

"Oh! The deceitful villain! Just wait till I lay my hands on him, and me waiting here in the hot sun with the baby all this time!"

A strong contrast to the woman's case was that of J. Geary of 208 West Eighty-eighth Street, who sought out Chaplain Roderick Terry and made him promise to send him word if anything happened to either of his two sons he had in the regiment.

"I'm an Irishman," he explained, "and I can kill ten Spaniards a minute. If they wipe out my boys, I'll go down myself and get even. Come on and we'll have a drink."

Chaplain Terry in a surprised tone declined the invitation, and after directing Mr. Geary to where his two boys were, promised to look out for them in the future.

The Leave-Taking.

While the faces of the men wore smiles, the faces of most of the women were red from weeping, and as it neared the time for the start, the "boys" had all they could do to think of reassuring things to say. They received a thousand and one warnings, and many were supplied with cash and small keepsakes, and in return many a one had to inconvenience himself by cutting off a button from his jacket.

Finally the whistles of the engines shrieked out, and there was a hurried leave-taking. Mothers and sweethearts began to sob, and fathers and brothers brushed their coat-sleeves over their faces in a suspicious manner.

"I hope you'll come back," was whispered by many a trembling voice, and then as the first section of the train pulled out, the men in the front cars sang "Farewell." Instead of improving matters, this only caused fresh outbursts of tears. The rear end of the train was occupied by the men of Company B, and as the train started out slowly, a voice began to sing, and the full company joined in the following improvised song:

We'll give three cheers for Capt. Stebbins,
For the gallent Captain, three times three;
And we'll give three more for his sister,
The mascot of Company B.

Capt. Stebbins was bidding his sister farewell when the song burst out, and he acknowledged the compliment, and so did his sister.

The third and last section of the train moved out about 6 o'clock, and then the crowd dispersed, some with sober faces, but most of them with eyes swollen by weeping.

Massachusetts Men Pass Through.

The Eighth Massachusetts Regiment passed through Jersey City yesterday, but its stay was brief. It was under command of Col. William Pew, Jr., and numbered 850 men. This regiment will go to Chickamauga. It traveled by the West Shore Railroad, and only stopped at the Newark Avenue and Seventh Street freight yard long enough to permit of a change of engines and crews, Baltimore and Ohio men replacing those of the West Shore.

The regiment was heartily cheered all along the route. The first section arrived at 9:10 o'clock, the second at 10:20, and the third at 10:30. Neither section was delayed more than ten minutes by the change of crews and engines.

COLONIAL DAMES TO AID.

A Fund to Purchase Delicacies for the Sick and Wounded.

The Colonial Dames of America, Mrs. J. Lyon Gardiner, President, have organized a committee to raise an emergency fund, to be used by the Surgeon General of the navy for the purpose of supplying fresh fruit, vegetables, and other delicacies to the sick and wounded. The purpose for which subscriptions are now being received is suggested by Surgeon General Van Reypen, as being the best to which any fund raised for the benefit of the sick and wounded can be applied.

It is the intention of the Government not to keep any of the wounded or ill men in the tropical climate, but to move them as fast as possible from any place where an engagement occurs, in the first instance to Tampa or Key West, and then to some northern port, and for this purpose they have either one or two ambulance vessels already fitted up, and the Surgeon General says that a fund placed in his hands to supply the articles mentioned would be of the greatest assistance to him. Should there be a speedy termination of the war, it is proposed to use the money for the relief of the distress caused by it, and for our soldiers who may be left in Cuba.

Contributions can be sent to the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 234 Fifth Avenue, New York City, "for credit of Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Chairman," Hospital Ship Fund Committee of the Colonial Dames of America.

Any information desired in regard to the fund will be given at the office of the society, 150 Fifth Avenue, Room 1,023, any afternoon from 2:30 to 3:30 o'clock.

FOURTEENTH STARTS SOUTH

Col. Fred D. Grant's Command Leaves Camp Black with Many Men Unequipped.

65TH AND 3D MUSTERED IN

Four Regiments of Infantry and Two Troops of Cavalry Are All That Remain of the National Guard Troops in Camp.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., May 17.—Contrary to general expectation and much to the surprise of the men themselves, the Fourteenth Regiment, United States Volunteers, headed by Col. Fred D. Grant, marched out of Camp Black late this afternoon on its way to Chickamauga. The men, while very anxious to get off, had expected to stay here a day or two longer, so as to be fully equipped and uniformed before starting for the South. As it was, fifty men went out without uniforms or equipments of any kind, except rifles, and many others had only parts of uniforms and barely one-half of the required equipments.

But little of the enthusiasm that prevailed when the Seventy-first left camp for Tampa was noticeable to-day at the departure of the Fourteenth. When the orders to march were received this morning a number of the officers expressed themselves in vigorous terms about the condition of their commands. They declared that the regiment was by no means prepared to move, and that it was an injustice to have the new recruits start when they had little but their own shabby clothes to take with them. One of the staff officers, whose name for obvious reasons cannot be quoted, said:

"I consider this little short of an outrage to send out men who have no uniforms or equipments, and in many cases not even the necessary utensils in which to receive their rations. It would have mattered little if our Colonel had waited a day or two before giving the orders to start, and by that time our regiment could have gone out in as good condition as any other. It seems to have been his desire, however, to start out as quickly as possible, whether his men were ready or not."

Regiment Poorly Equipped.

When Col. Grant's attention was called to the matter he admitted that his command was not fully equipped or up to the standard of efficiency required, but he said this was due to the fact that it had been hastily thrown together, and made up for the greater part of new men, who had never before shouldered a gun. He said, further, that the necessary equipments would be shipped by freight in a day or two, and his men would not suffer any material inconvenience until the arrival of their uniforms and accoutrements.

It is hardly probable that Col. Grant will stay at the head of the regiment for any length of time. He expects to be appointed a Brigadier General shortly, and his friends aver that his appointment will not be long coming. It was learned that at a meeting of the officers' council held this morning Col. Grant intimated as much to the officers present, and declared that it depended mainly upon the efficiency of the regiment whether he was promoted or not.

Col. Grant ordered his men to assemble on the drill ground immediately in front of their former quarters shortly after 1 o'clock, but it was fully three hours before they were ready to march to the station, where two trains were in readiness. About a thousand friends and relatives of the men crowded around the edges of the ground, but admittance was refused, and sentries were posted to keep the eager visitors back. Many touching farewell scenes were witnessed, and even men who had no one to bid farewell to came in for a share of the sympathy and the presents distributed among the members of the regiment.

At about 4 o'clock the order to march was given, and the men moved, in battalion formation, columns of four, over the plains to the railroad. As each company passed, the crowds cheered faintly, while, on the other hand, many expressions of sympathy were heard for the wretched condition of many of the recruits. The Squadron A Band furnished the marching music, and, strangely enough, played "Home, Sweet Home," before the men started. The familiar strains brought tears to the eyes of many of the soldiers, who, though cheerful to the last, were visibly affected by this reminder of the homes they were leaving behind.

The First Section Starts.

It was after 4 o'clock before the first section carried the first two battalions left and the second section with the Third Battalion. The field and staff officers and the non-commissioned staff pulled out half an hour later.

Aside from the departure of the Fourteenth, the feature of the day at camp was the mustering in of the Sixty-fifth and Third Provisional Regiments. Shortly after 9 o'clock Capt. Schuyler, the United States recruiting officer, notified Col. Welch to have his command ready.

The Sixty-fifth had been prepared since Friday, and the news that it was to be finally mustered in was eagerly welcomed. Orders to form in masses were at once given, and barely half an hour later the ceremony began. The usual oath was administered to each company in turn, and finally the non-commissioned staff and the field and staff officers. Capt. Schuyler said at the conclusion of the muster-in that he had found this regiment to be the best equipped and most perfectly organized of any he had so far sworn in.

The regiment is made up entirely of men from Buffalo and its suburbs. The officers of the staff include Col. S. M. Welch, Lieut. Col. W. H. Chapin, Majors C. E. P. Babcock, E. A. Smith, and John D. Howland, Regimental Adjutant Walter S. Nurzey, Battalion Adjutants James W. Scribner, Frank M. Chapin, and Ambrose S. Bixby, Surgeon Major A. H. Briggs, Assistant Surgeons Harry Meade and Ernest L. Ruffner, Chaplain the Rev. Harvey S. Fisher, and Regimental Quartermaster G. Reed Wilson. The regiment has the maximum strength required by the regulations of 1,026 men.

Tents Down at Daybreak.

Col. Welch announced that tents were to be struck at daybreak to-morrow, and that his command would proceed to Washington as soon thereafter as transportation could be obtained. He left at once for Manhattan to arrange the final details with the Quartermaster's Department.

In the afternoon the Third Provisional Regiment was mustered in by Capt. Schuyler and Lieut. Van Deman of the United States Army. This regiment was also fully equipped and recruited up to its full strength. It is composed of the following separate companies:

Eighth of Rochester, Capt. H. B. Henderson; Thirty-seventh of Geneva, Capt. J. G. Stasey; Fourth of Syracuse, Capt. J. G. Butler; Forty-eighth of Oswego, Capt. A. M. Hall; Forty-second of Niagara Falls, Capt. H. W. McBean; Twenty-ninth of Medina, Capt. S. A. Ross; Forty-fifth of Tonawanda, Capt. H. W. Fales; First of Rochester, Capt. A. B. Smith; Fourth of Olean, Capt. R. H. Franchot; Forty-seventh of Hornellsville, Capt. F. G. Babcock; Thirtieth of Elmira, Capt. John T. Sadler, and Second of Auburn, Capt. C. J. Barber.

The field and staff officers are:

Colonel—E. M. Hoffman of Elmira; Lieutenant Colonel—E. P. Kirby of Auburn; Major—William Wilson of Geneva; Major—M. B. Butler of Niagara Falls; Regimental Adjutant—A. A. Meyer of Bay View; Regimental Quartermaster—J. G. La Rose of Albany; Acting Assistant Regimental Adjutant—J. A. Quigley of Auburn; Chaplain—the Rev. Mr. Brainard of Olean.

Col. Hoffman expects to move with his command to Washington within twenty-four hours.

With two regiments gone, two more probably going to-morrow, and another regiment already mustered in and ready to start at a moment's notice, the camp here is gradually dwindling away. There remain of the National Guard the First Provisional, the Twenty-second, Forty-seventh, and Sixty-ninth Regiments and Troops A and C of the cavalry. Both the First Provisional and the Sixty-ninth have completed their physical examinations, and their muster is merely a question of hours. The Twenty-second and the Forty-seventh will probably remain in camp for some little time, as neither of them are recruited up to their full strength, and physical examinations have only just begun.

Troop A was examined to-day, and every man passed, though several were considerably over weight.

Major Gen. Roe to-day issued the following special order:

The Second Provisional Regiment and the Sixty-fifth having been mustered into the United States service, Brig. Gen. Oliver's brigade is hereby dissolved. The Third Provisional Regiment will hereafter report direct to these headquarters.

Brig. Gen. Oliver and his staff are relieved from duty at Camp Black and will report to their home station.

The New Rainproof
"CORDED COACHING" PARASOL,
in Cloth Colors.
B. Altman & Co.

The other two brigade commanders, Gens. George Moore Smith and McCoskry Butt, are still in camp, and will probably remain until all the troops under their command are mustered in. Both of these men hope to receive appointments in the volunteer army, and are anxious to know what disposition is to be made of them when their brigades are dissolved.

The staff of all regiments was to-day ordered increased by one Major and three battalion Adjutants, in conformity with the regular army regulations.

THE START FROM COMMUNIPAW.

Col. Grant and His Men Get Away Safe.

The Fourteenth Regiment did not have the trials and tribulations that encompassed the Seventy-first for so long a time, and with the promptness of regular army troops hastened its departure from Camp Black, through Long Island City to Communipaw, leaving the latter place at 9:20 last night for Chickamauga over the Baltimore and Ohio.

When the troops arrived at the Long Island City freight yards the Central Railroad of New Jersey ferryboat Central was waiting, with steam up to take them to Communipaw. At the pier at Long Island City there were many affecting scenes as the relatives of the men tried to say a last farewell. One old lady ran into the ranks and grabbed hold of her son and tried to pull him away. The young soldier put his arm about her and kissed her and then sprang back into his place. The old lady staggered back and would have fallen had she not been caught by those about her. Despite many affecting scenes, the men seemed in perfect spirits. The only opportunity to cheer during the march to the ferryboat was when ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason appeared. Each company saluted him and all the men cheered heartily. When the men stacked their arms in the driveways of the ferryboat they scattered and began to call farewells to their friends on the pier.

Col. Grant and his staff were the last to board the boat. The start from Long Island City was made at 6 o'clock, and the troops arrived at Communipaw at 6:45.

At the station was a large crowd waiting with eager expectancy for the boys. As soon as they arrived a general rush was made to the boat, and the police had a hard tussle to control the throng. Company F was immediately detailed for sentry duty and to carry the baggage and supplies to the cars. As soon as possible each battalion was assigned to its quarters on the cars. There were three sections, consisting of eleven ordinary coaches, one Pullman, and three baggage cars each.

The regiment is complete, with the exception of Capt. Avery and four men, who remained at Camp Black to superintend the moving of supplies. They will go South in three days. The regiment numbers 1,016 men, including 41 officers.

The first section pulled out at 9:20. The two other sections left within a few minutes of the first.

NEW JERSEY TROOPS TO GO.

First Regiment Will Leave for Munson's Hills, Va., To-day.

SEA GIRT, May 17.—The First Regiment will leave camp to-morrow afternoon at about 4 o'clock for Munson's Hills, near Fort Meyer, where it was ordered by the War Department. Tents will be struck as soon as the noonday meal is finished, and will be taken with them to Washington. Arrangements for transporting the regiment have been completed. The troops will proceed to their new camp over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Fifty cars will be required. The officers will travel in sleeping cars. The volunteers will ride in day coaches, but each man will be assigned a whole seat, in order to avoid crowding. No civilians will be allowed to accompany the troops and the officers are not even permitted to carry their servants with them.

Every officer and man belonging to the First Regiment is in camp, all furlows being revoked. To-day the boys were put through a drill on the parade ground in heavy marching order.

Col. Hine of the Second Regiment is awaiting orders from the War Department. He is anxious to be assigned to an active post, and his regiment can be made ready to move on short notice.

Gov. Voorhees and Gen. Plume are delighted over the report that the Government had practically decided to establish a military post at Sea Girt. The Governor has obtained options on enough property in the vicinity of Camp Voorhees to provide abundant room for 30,000 troops.

Gun Detachment Angry.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 17.—The failure of Col. D. B. Murphy, Inspecting Officer of the Second Brigade, State National Guard, to arrive at the armory of the Third Regiment gun detachment Monday night to make the annual inspection and muster, according to orders issued several weeks ago, has angered the members, who regard it as a second slight on the part of the State, the first alleged slight being that when the Third Regiment marched away to Sea Girt the gun detachment was left behind because no provision had been made by the Government for light artillery. The members allege that this is due to the fact that Gov. Voorhees reported to the Secretary of War that all the National Guard of New Jersey consists of infantry. Lieut. Rochetti, commanding the detachment, said to-night that he would consult the Governor and see what could be done, in order to hold his command together.

Militiaman Killed by a Train.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 17.—John T. McLaughlin, a drummer in the Third Regiment drum corps, National Guard of New Jersey, and formerly President of the New Brunswick Athletic Association, was struck and killed by a fast train at Rahway this morning while on his return to Sea Girt from a furlough. He left the train at Rahway to connect with the train on the Long Branch Division for Sea Girt. Instead of using the tunnel at the Rahway station he attempted to reach the opposite platform by crossing the tracks, and was struck by the south-bound Philadelphia express due at Rahway at 9:50. Drs. Randolph and Holmes attended him, but he died shortly after they arrived at the station.

Turks to Watch the War.

LONDON, May 18.—Gen. Enver Pasha and Capt. Halil Bey, according to a dispatch from Constantinople to The Standard, have started for the United States, on the order of the Sultan, to accompany the American forces during the war with Spain as military and naval attachés, respectively.

Ambulance Society's Work.

The First New York Ambulance Red Cross Equipment Society has secured a large number of subscriptions toward its work. It is to do the actual purchasing and equipment of ambulances itself, instead of turning its funds directly over to the Red Cross Society.

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New York Telephone Co.
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15 Cortlandt, 18 Dey, 952 B'way, 115 W. 38th.

POLITICS IN THE 13TH

Men of the Regiment Discover Peculiar Actions on the Part of Their Officers.

MAJOR COCHRAN'S AMBITION

Charged that He Played Fast and Loose with Col. Watson in Order to Attain the Colonelcy—An End at Albany.

The disbandment of the Thirteenth Regiment has resulted in making known a number of matters which have been common talk among the men, and which shed considerable light on the peculiar actions of many of the officers. The game of politics has been played sharp and fast in the regiment, and the angry bewilderment of the men over the discoveries they have made adds considerably to the general disorganization and discontent.

There is no feeling against Col. Watson, whose willingness to sacrifice himself has won him the affection of his soldiers. It came out yesterday that when Gov. Black arrived in New York City, and some hours before the regiment's committee appeared before him and asked him to rescind his order disbanding the regiment and to court-martial Col. Watson instead, the Colonel himself visited the Governor and made the same request. The interview was a painful one, and the Governor refused to give him any encouragement.

"Governor," said the Colonel at last, "I am, as I believe, innocent as any accused man ever was; but if you will only spare the regiment and court martial me, I will plead guilty and accept the penalty."

Gov. Black told the Colonel kindly that what he asked could not be granted; that the order had been made after mature consideration, and could not be rescinded. The same reply was afterward made to the committee when it appeared before him.

In Brooklyn those who regard the Thirteenth Regiment as composed of "tin soldiers" think that the Colonel was honestly mistaken, and that those who did not want to go to the front eagerly seized upon his mistake as an excuse for not going. Allowances are made for Col. Watson, but few for the regiment, and a strong resentment is growing up not only in the regiment, but out of it, against the movement of some of the officers.

There were two officers in the regiment who were anxious to step into Col. Watson's shoes. One was Lieut. Col. Luscomb, who, though he went even further than Watson in his opposition to the State authorities, has now been made Colonel of the reorganized Thirteenth. The other was Major George G. Cochran.

Cochran's Peculiar Actions.

Before the regiment went to Hempstead Major Cochran, it is said, went around to the company rooms and told the men to volunteer, saying that he would lead them if Col. Watson would not. Watson heard of it and directed Cochran to stop it or be placed under arrest. Cochran then became, apparently, a strong supporter of Col. Watson's policy, and repeatedly declared that he would not go to Hempstead.

It is now learned on good authority that Col. Watson, relying on these representations of the senior Major, intended not to go to Hempstead himself. He knew that Col. Luscomb was not going, and believed Cochran. On the morning of the march to Camp Black, Col. Watson, visiting the armory, walked into the Major's room, and, it is said, found Cochran's uniform laid out and ready. Grasping the significance of this fact, Col. Watson immediately changed his mind and put himself at the head of the regiment, going in such a hurry that he did not even have time to take a toothbrush.

At Camp Black Major Cochran announced that he would not volunteer because, as a clerk in the Health Department, he would lose his position, although the Municipal Assembly had passed a resolution to hold open the position of any one who volunteered. Members of the regiment say that Major Cochran went further than this, and urged the men individually not to volunteer. Col. Watson did not so urge them, and the other Major, Russell, was anxious to have them volunteer, while Luscomb was not at the camp at all; yet in some way the State authorities were informed that Col. Watson's officers were urging the men not to volunteer.

Next Major Cochran left the camp before the men who did not volunteer were ordered home. He then obtained indefinite leave of absence. When the regiments was disbanded Major Cochran came to the front and said that, as he was on leave of absence he did not come under the order of disbandment, and intended to apply for the Colonelcy of the reorganized regiment. The State authorities nipped this in the bud by promptly declaring that Major Cochran was on the supernumerary list.

The next candidate for the new Colonelcy was David E. Austen, Cochran's father-in-law, and the former Colonel of the regiment. The friends of Watson believe, they say, that Col. Austen, after reorganizing the regiment, intended to turn it over to his son-in-law, Cochran. It is alleged that Col. Austen applied to Gov. Black for authority to reorganize the regiment, and that the letter was returned unanswered.

On Monday night, when the regiment was disbanded, Major Cochran walked up to Col. Watson, gave him a hearty grip of the hand, and said: "Colonel, I am proud to have served under you. We have made our fight and lost, but we have gone down together with colors flying!"

Col. Watson thanked him briefly and gravely for his kind expressions, and resumed his duties.

All these things, and many more, which are hinted at, have engendered bitter feeling in the Thirteenth. There is a feeling that Col. Watson has been treated worse by some of his friends than by the State authorities, and there are many heartburnings in the regiment. On the walls of Company G—Watson's old company—was a picture of him on Monday night draped in flags. When one of the few who re-enlisted was asked if he expected Watson to become Colonel again, he angrily replied, "If I didn't, do you think I'd re-enlist?"

It is safe to say that those who re-enlist are doing so with the intention of making trouble for various people in the future. The Legislature is looked to for vengeance, and the men claim that they have all the Kings County Senators and Assemblymen back of them. A remark made by Col. Watson to a friend is possibly of significance.

"Do you expect to become Colonel of the Thirteenth again?" asked the friend.

The Colonel hesitated a moment, and answered: "Not under this administration."

GOVERNESS DIES IN THE PARK.

Thought that She Committed Suicide on Account of a Love Affair.

A young woman, later identified as Madeline Barnard, a governess at 322 West Eighty-second Street, was found dead yesterday in Central Park near the lake at the west driveway. A handkerchief was knotted tightly around her neck, and she had died of strangulation. A small bottle, smelling of perfume and empty, was clutched in her hand. There was no sign of any struggle on the grass about, and the police have no doubt that the woman committed suicide.

The body was taken to the Morgue, where it was identified by William McLeod of 192 Second Avenue. Miss Bernard lived with Mr. McLeod's family since she arrived in New York until, through the Young Women's Christian Association, she obtained employment with the family of Henry J. Redfield, at the Eighty-second Street address.

Miss Bernard was about twenty-five years old. She came from England about a year ago. At 192 Second Avenue it was said that she was in love with an artist, Gustav Neumayer, who has a studio at 140 Centre Street. They quarreled a short time ago, and gossip suggests that despondency at the quarrel led her to suicide.

Woman May Aid Superintendent.

It is likely that a woman may be elected Associate Borough Superintendent of Schools in Brooklyn. Two Associate Superintendents are to be chosen at the next meeting of the School Board, and there are three women candidates. One of them, Miss Evangeline C. Whitney, is likely to be selected. The other two are Miss Julia A. Jones and Miss Grace C. Strachan. There are a number of men candidates for the second place.

WELSBACH PATENT AGAIN SUSTAINED
IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

CIRCUIT COURT. Judge Dallas in the United Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania has granted injunctions further sustaining the Welsbach patent.

The following companies have thus far been enjoined from infringing this patent:

The Sunlight Incandescent Gas Light Company.
The Rex Incandescent Light Company.
The Smith Mercantile Company.
The Crowell Incandescent Gas Lamp Company.
The Columbia Gas Illuminating Company.

All other manufacturers of incandescent mantles infringe the Welsbach Light Company's patent. We again caution the public against the purchase of any incandescent mantle other than that made and sold by the Welsbach Light Company.

Chinaman Murdered in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., May 17.—Sing Lee, a Chinaman, was murdered in his laundry on Willett Street about 10 o'clock to-night. A pistol shot in Lee's place attracted the attention of a policeman, who, on entering the laundry, found Lee dead on the floor with his skull crushed in and a bullet wound in his arm. There was evidence of a violent struggle. The money drawer was upset and empty. The murderer made his escape through a back yard, where he was seen to join two other men and hasten off.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., May 17.—A fire at Hagaman this afternoon caused the loss of about $20,000 worth of property, including a hotel, store, and tenement house.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—Fire to-day in the freight sheds of the Old Bay Line Steamship Company caused a loss estimated at from $50,000 to $75,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

10:20 A. M.—Sixty-sixth Street and Lenox Avenue; Mount Sinai Hospital; no damage.
12:30 P. M.—116 Elizabeth Street; Oscar Moore & Co.; damage, $50.
3:20 P. M.—209 Stanton Street; Jacob Serlip; damage, $300.
7:45 P. M.—390 East Houston Street; unoccupied; damage slight.
9:20 P. M.—314 East Thirtieth Street; William Ballon; damage slight.
9:50 P. M.—244 West Thirty-second Street; Thomas Snook; damage, $100.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:42	Sun sets...7:13	Moon rises...3:12

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:01	Gov. Isl'd...6:39	H. Gate....8:28
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:15	Gov. Isl'd...6:51	H. Gate....8:40

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MAY 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Asti, Pernambuco	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Silvia, St. Thomas, &c.	3:30 P. M. *4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Auguste Victoria, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		2:00 P. M.
Oneida, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alliance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Colorado, Port Royal and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Abydos, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P M.
Alene, Fortune Island	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Senior, Mexico	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May §20 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 22 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May §23 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MAY 18.

Aral, Shields, May 4.
Aurania, Liverpool, May 10.
Cearense, Para, May 8.
Hekla, Christiansand, May 6.
Inchmona, Gibraltar, May 3.
Lord Warwick, Gibraltar, April 29.

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, May 16.
Chicago City, Swansea, May 5.
Dona Maria, Oporto, May 4.
El Mar, New Orleans, May 14.
Emma, Gibraltar, May 5.
Germanic, Liverpool, May 11.
Mohican, Hull, May 6.

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

City of Augusta, Savannah, May 17.
Nomadic, Liverpool, May 10.
Pretoria, Hamburg, May 8.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, May 15.
Roseneath, Shields, May 6.
Sabara, Gibraltar, May 6.
Victoria, Sunderland, May 7.

SATURDAY, MAY 21.

Ashanti, Shields, May 7.
Umbria, Liverpool, May 14.

SUNDAY, MAY 22.

Ghazee, Gibraltar, May 8.
La Navarre, Havre, May 14.
Mississippi, London, May 10.
Strathfillan, Shields, May 9.

MONDAY, MAY 23.

Cheruskia, Hamburg, May 9.
Georgic, Liverpool, May 13.
Llandaff City, Swansea, May 9.
Mohawk, London, May 12.
Winifreda, London, May 12.

Arrived—Tuesday, May 17.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick May 14, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Bence, Antwerp May 7, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Kimon, (Aust.,) Super, Wilmington, N. C., May 14, in ballast to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Paso, Gardner, New Orleans May 11, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Linda, (Br.,) Young, Gibraltar April 30 via Delaware Breakwater May 10, in ballast to J. C. Seager.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah May 14, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) Nickerson, St. Ann's Bay, &c., May 11, with mdse. to the American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Herschel, (Br.,) Byrne, Rio Janeiro, &c., April 22, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons.

SS Dartmoor, (Br.,) Nairn, Savona April 29, in ballast to master. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

SS Carrie, (Br.,) Harriman, Gloucester April 6 via Falmouth May 1, in ballast to Simpson, Spence, & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Atala, (Br.,) Greig, St. Thomas May 9, in ballast to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Wadsworth, Glasgow May 5 and Moville 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 5:32 A. M.

SS Annandale, (Br.,) Milne, London April 28 via Delaware Breakwater May 16, in ballast to Barber & Co.

SS Joseph Holland, (Br.,) South, Naples April 26, in ballast to master. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Robinson, London May 4, with mdse. to New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M. 16th and anchored.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Nierich, Genoa, &c., May 5, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:55 A. M.

Bark Grundloven, (Nor.,) Nielsen, Liverpool April 5, to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 7:10 P. M.

Bark Mistletoe, (Br.,) Simpson, Buenos Ayres March 8. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 6:44 P. M.

Bark La Pieta, (Ital.,) Romeo, Falmouth April 6 and Montego Bay 17th, with sugar to A. S. Lascelle & Co.—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Victoria, (Port.,) Seares, Para 32 ds., in ballast to G. Amsinck & Co.

Brig Sunlight, Mathison, Bahia April 5, with sugar to Smith & Schipper—vessel to McIntosh & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., May 17, 9:30 P. M., north, good breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Boxgrove, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Massapequa, (Br.,) for Havre.
SS Georg Dumois, (Nor.,) for Sanchez.
SS Senior, (Ger.,) for Perth Amboy, N. J.
SS Huron, (Br.,) for Hamburg.
SS Ardanmohr, (Br.,) for Nassau, &c.
SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Lahn, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Plymouth.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Cymric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Delaware, for Charleston, and Jacksonville.
SS Navahoe, (Br.,) for Haiti.
SS Tallahassee, for Savannah.
U. S. SS Free Lance passed out Quarantine at 5:20 P. M.
U. S. transport Santiago, for ——.
U. S. transport Seguranca passed out Sandy Hook about 4:45 A. M.

Spoken.

Bark Elliot, (Br.,) Evans, from New York for Bangkok, was spoken March 28 in lat. 29 south, lon. 30 west.

Notice to Mariners.

CORNFIELD POINT LIGHT VESSEL—CONNECTICUT.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about May 25, 1898, Light Vessel No. 48, moored in Long Island Sound off Cornfield Point, will be temporarily withdrawn from her station for repairs and replaced at the same moorings by Relief Light Vessel No. 20.

Light Vessel No. 20 will show two reflector lights, but the one at the foremast head will be fixed white, instead of flashing white, while that at the mainmast head will be fixed red, like that on Light Vessel No. 48.

During thick or foggy weather a bell will be sounded by hand instead of a 10-inch steam whistle.

Light Vessel No. 20 has two masts, schooner rigged, no bowsprit, and a black, circular cagework day mark at each masthead, but differs from Light Vessel No. 48 in not having a black smokestack and the steamwhistle between the masts and in having a lead-colored hull with "Relief" in large black letters on each side, and "No. 20" in black on each quarter.

Light Vessel No. 48 will be returned to her station as soon as repairs have been completed, of which due notice will be given.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 58, No. 276, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 50 and 69.

Miscellaneous.

Schr. James C. Clifford, Capt. Mills, from Virginia with wood, May 16, at 10 P. M., off Squan Beach, SS Atala (Br.) ran into the schooner, striking her on starboard side, cutting through the main chain plates and the hull above water. Capt. Mills said that the weather was clear and the schooner displayed bright lights.

SANDY HOOK, May 17, 8:10 P. M.—The mosquito gunboat Free Lance, which passed out quarantine at 5:20 P. M., is stationed off here.

LONDON, May 17.—Advices have been received of the arrival at Penang of the bark Antioco Accame, (Ital.,) Capt. Bragadin, from New York Jan. 17, in a strained condition and with loss of sails, from an encounter with a hurricane. A portion of her cargo had been jettisoned and a portion of it was damaged by sea water.

Bark Benavon, (Br.,) Capt. Gerrard, has arr. in the Tyne, from Havre, with several plates stove. It is supposed that she is the vessel which collided with and sank the Sunderland SS Obedient, of 611 tons, off Dudgeon, on Sunday night last.

HAMBURG, May 17.—Hamburg-American Line SS Arcadia, Capt. Pietsch, from Baltimore, which went aground near here yesterday, has been floated and is now in this harbor.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 17.—SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Peterman, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 5 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Engelhart, from New York via Plymouth, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Marstonmoor, (Br.,) Capt. Angus, sld. from Swansea for New York yesterday.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Langwill, sld. from Swansea for New York to-day.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Schlemick, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Ettrickdale, (Br.,) Capt. Gower, from New York for Penang, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Park, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Capt. Tanner, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Pernambuco for New York May 13.

SS Beiela, (Br.,) Capt. Matheson, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York May 14.

SS Torridon, (Br.,) sld. from Algiers for New York May 14.

SS Mozart, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, (from Santos,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York May 15.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Curel, from New York for Bordeaux, arr. at Pauillac to-day.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagols, from New York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Benalder, (Br.,) Capt. Potter, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Aldersgate, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Capt. Prelle, from New York, arr. at Swinemunde May 12.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Kelle, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam May 15.

SS Glenisle, (Br.,) Capt. Morris, from New York, arr. at Barrow yesterday.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skojdt, sld. from Stettin for New York May 11.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, sld. from Rotterdam for New York yesterday.

SS Gladiolus, (Br.,) Capt. Wallace, from New York for Newcastle, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Strathavon, (Br.,) Capt. Sim, from New York via Alexandria for Odessa, &c., passed Dardenelles to-day.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, from New York via Pernambuco, arr. at Rio Janeiro May 11.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, from New York for Flushing, passed Beachy Head yesterday.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Capt. Tubb, from New York for London, passed Scilly yesterday.

SS Cappa, (Ger.,) Capt. Hansen, from New York for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Farrington, from New York for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 12:20 A. M. May 18.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 17.—SS Portia, (Br.,) Capt. Farrell, (from New York,) sld. hence for St. John's, N. F., to-day.

The Meriden Co.
SILVERSMITHS—MAKERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE
208 Fifth Ave. Madison Sq.

The Wanamaker Store

Breakfast in Twenty Minutes

IN the Cooking-by-Gas School to-day, Miss Lemcke's morning lecture will be devoted to an illustration of the advantage of the gas range in a matter of convenience and speed. She will prepare the following breakfast menu, ready to serve, in twenty minutes:—

Fruit; Cereal; Broiled Chops, Potatoes Parisienne; Tomato Omelette; Breakfast Puffs; Coffee.

In the afternoon, the test of baking, as follows:—

Bread Baking, Graham Bread, Graham Gems, Peach Pie, Broiled Live Lobster, a la Maitre d'Hotel.

The last dish is an answer to anyone who doubts that one can broil successfully over a gas flame.

Morning lecture at 10.30. Afternoon at 2.30.

Further News of

Dresses and Jackets

THERE are various grades and kinds of tailor-made Dresses, but we carry only one kind—the very best we can find. That doesn't mean the highest priced sorts only. "Best," although superlative, admits of comparison. There's the best $10 suit, as well as the best at $100. We have tried to get both, as well as all the intermediate bests. We hate trash, and next to trash come "second-bests." You'll find neither here, look as hard as you will.

As to prices, of course good goods cost more than inferior kinds, but not much more, and when you are face to face with such reductions as these, they cost absolutely less.

Here is news of honest and liberal reductions on the very best of garments,—fresh made and correct in every way.

At $8—Value $14
At $10—Values $12 to $18
At $25—Values $30 to $37
At $12.75—Value $18.50
At $22.00—Values $30 to $35
At $30.00—Values $40 to $42

JACKETS

A manufacturer eager to close his most expensive line, unloaded his remaining lot here at a positive bargain. They're now at a uniform price—one-half or one-third actual value.

At $10—Of kersey, Venetian or covert cloths, in black, navy blue, green, tan and other fashionable shades; box front or fly-front; lined throughout with fancy taffetas. All the newest touches of styles to these garments. They were $20, $25 and $30.

Here Are Dress Goods Reductions

It is closing-out time in many lines of Spring and Summer fabrics, and this is the evidence thereof:

Fancy Mixed Cheviots that were 37½c. are 25c.
Figured Vigoreaux that were 50c. are now 30c.
Two-toned Granite Cheviots that were $1 are 50c.
Two-toned Wool Grenadines that were 75c. are 50c.
All-wool Etamines that were 75c. are 50c.
Two-toned Sharkskin Cheviots that were 75c. are 50c.
Fancy Bourette Cheviots that were 75c. are 50c.
Fancy Mixed Bourette Cheviots that were 75c. are 50c.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th sts.

STATE DEPARTMENT'S DENIAL.

There Has Been No Interference with Army and Navy Plans from That Quarter, It Is Claimed.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Officers of the Department of State are getting the impression that some one not connected with that department is responsible for reports recently published that are calculated to bring upon the State Department discredit that it does not deserve. Attacks of a rather ferocious character have been directed upon the department for interfering, as asserted, with the war plans of the army and the navy.

The War Department complains that the State Department has impeded the plans of the army for the occupation of the Philippines. State Department officers say that this is absurd on the face of things, as the State Department has had nothing whatever to do with the military plans concerning the Philippines, either before or since the expedition of Admiral Dewey was thought of and arranged by the Navy Department, the decision to seize and hold the islands having been the subject of a Cabinet meeting, when there was agreement of all departments concerned.

From the Navy Department—but, it is assumed, not from any prominent or well-informed officer of the service—there has been complaint that the State Department has interfered with and thwarted some of the plans and operations of the navy. One of the sharpest complaints was made because, as it was asserted, the Department of State made the arrangement for permitting the French steamship Lafayette to pass the blockading line at Havana. The injustice of this sort of criticism is made apparent by a State Department officer. The arrangement for the Lafayette was proposed to the Navy Department and accepted by the Secretary of the Navy, who directed that the instructions to let the Lafayette pass should be sent to Key West. The instructions seem not to have reached the commanding officer at Key West and the blockading vessels at Havana before the seizure of the Lafayette. When she was arrested the French representative here simply directed attention to the arrangement that had been made. There was no protest and no request. The Department of State, through Assistant Secretary Moore, informed the Navy Department, and the agreement of that department with the owners of the Lafayette was ordered to be carried out. If there was any unfortunate part of that business which should lead the Navy Department to refrain from comment unfavorable to the Department of State it is the fact that when the agreement was made with France there was no stipulation that the Lafayette should not stop at any other port after leaving St. Nazaire. To have made such a stipulation would have been to exercise a reasonable precaution against landing at a Spanish port to take on cargo or passengers for Havana direct from Spain.

As to what has appeared to be rather too frequent courtesies extended to foreign ships desiring to pass the blockade, it is insisted at the Department of State that that department should not be held to account for any interference to embarrass the Navy Department. A few days ago the British ship Myrtleden and a Norwegian ship were ordered away from Cardenas. They have now been permitted to return. The fact in these cases appears to be that the masters of these ships, which were loaded in Cardenas for American owners, were ordered away by naval officers who had not read the proclamation of the President giving ships thirty days in which to load and be allowed to leave with their cargoes. At all events, the ships hurried out, and, finding that they were entitled to secure their cargoes within the month, applied to be allowed to return, and their logs showing that they had not been granted the full time allowed, the Navy Department was asked to permit the masters of the vessels to take their ships back to Cardenas to obtain cargoes, and agreed to the request. While the United States Government has abided by the treaty of 1795 and the President's proclamation allows Spanish ships thirty days in which to load or unload and leave American ports in safety, the Spanish decree of April 23, explicitly terminates the treaty of 1795, under which that assurance was given, and declares that five days only shall be allowed in which American vessels on that date in Spanish ports may be permitted to depart.

PART OF THE GRESHAM SUNK.

Half of the Revenue Cutter at the Bottom of the St. Lawrence.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., May 17.—One-half of the United States revenue cutter Gresham went to the bottom of the St. Lawrence River this morning, and now rests on her side in twenty-five feet of water. The steamer had been cut in two and pontooned for passage through the Canadian canals to Montreal, where it was to be reunited and sent to join the navy.

While waiting for the tugs this morning to start down the river the bow section, forty-eight feet in length, suddenly careened to one side, forcing that pontoon under the water. The upper pontoon then shifted position, drawing the other pontoon entirely away from the boat section, almost turning it bottom side up.

Fourteen seamen were just finishing their breakfast in that end of the boat, and were thrown into the water, but all escaped. The accident was caused by overloading the top deck, making the small section topheavy. The work was in charge of James W. Lee of Baltimore.

Recruits for the 114th Wanted.

Recruits are wanted for the Bartholdi Battalion of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, now organizing at the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, at Fifteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. The battalion, although anxious to increase its numbers, has made it a condition that only men who have been attendants at the Brooklyn public schools will be accepted. The battalion originated in Grammar School No. 15, Brooklyn, in 1886, but under command of Major Herman S. Johnson it extended its membership to many other schools.

"Remember the Maine" Crackers.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—Capt. Duval of the United States Commissary Department has made a contract with local bakeries for 610,000 pounds of army crackers. This is equivalent to 80,000 barrels of flour. On each will be printed the words, "Remember the Maine."

Besides the big contract for hard bread, Capt. Duval has let a contract in this city for 28,000 gallons of vinegar.

Killed by Stone He Was Carving.

Frank Volz, a stone carver, of 770 Tinton Avenue, was killed by a piece of stone he was carving at 420 East Eighteenth Street yesterday afternoon. The stone fell off another it was resting on, striking him in the abdomen. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died soon after his arrival.

M'CULLAGH SEES VAN WYCK

The Chief Asserts His Legal Rights in an Interview with the Mayor.

HE SAYS HE IS NO MAN'S MAN

Denies that the Police Department Is Influenced by Politics—Platt and Quigg Said to Dictate Transfers—Devery's Chances for Promotion.

Mayor Van Wyck and Chief of Police McCullagh had a heated discussion yesterday in the Mayor's office in the City Hall. Neither man took any trouble to soften the tones of his voice, and their conversation—the latter half of it—was audible in all parts of the big room. The Mayor intimated that politics had influenced certain transfers made by the Chief, and McCullagh retorted that the law gave him the right to make transfers as he saw fit, and that he should exercise that right as long as he was Chief of Police.

The politicians and loungers about the City Hall were busily discussing the rumors that Tammany had decided to retire the Chief and Promote Deputy Chief Devery to his place, when McCullagh appeared. He was in civilian clothes, and was apparently expected by the attachés. An interested little crowd followed him to the Mayor's office and stood at a respectful distance as he accepted the Mayor's invitation to take a chair beside him.

Argument Waxes Warm.

They talked together in low tones at first, the Mayor doing most of the talking and the Chief expostulating. Then the Mayor broke out:

"I tell you it is so. Ask Commissioner Hamilton if he did not tell me right here to-day that he would not consent to any transfer without first consulting his people—Senator Platt and Mr. Quigg."

"I will ask Mr. Hamilton nothing of the sort," declared the Chief. "The law gives me the right to make transfers, and I will make them if I see fit over the head of any Commissioner as long as I have that right. You ask me to make a transfer and see if I can do it."

"I will never ask such a thing," said the Mayor. "I want the department run upon its merits, without regard to what Mr. Platt or Mr. Quigg wants."

"There are no politics in my department," said the Chief, hotly. "I am no man's man."

"How many Inspectors have you?" asked the Mayor, apparently changing the subject.

"Ten full Inspectors."

"What are their politics," demanded the Mayor.

"I don't believe I know," replied McCullagh.

"Then you are a good long way behind the times," retorted the Mayor, drily. "What are their names?"

Apparently forgetting that he had declared his ignorance of the men's politics, the Chief enumerated: "First District, Cross, Democrat; Second, Grant, Republican; Third, Thompson, Republican; Fourth, Brooks, Republican; Fifth, McLaughlin, Democrat; Sixth, Harley, Democrat"—

"Who is that?" asked the Mayor.

"Harley. I believe he is a Democrat."

The Mayor laughed and asked: "And you call that bi-partisan politics?"

"I did not create the men and have nothing to do with their politics," replied the Chief.

Early in the argument both men had arisen from their seats and stood confronting each other across the Mayor's desk. The Mayor was somewhat excited, and McCullagh's face was heated.

"Now, I'll tell you what to do," said the Mayor, pointing his finger at the Chief. "You go right back to Headquarters and run your department without regard to politics. Then you might see that Sergeant who asked me to-day if I could not get him transferred without his having to ask Mr. Hamilton to ask Mr. Quigg to ask Mr. Platt to have him transferred. And don't forget no department in this city can be run from Washington."

The Chief made no reply, and left the office as the Mayor sat down to intimate that the interview was concluded.

The Mayor Declines to Talk.

The Mayor declined to talk about the trouble. "You are at liberty," he said in January, "to publish anything you hear me say or anything you hear said to me, but I will not be interviewed." To that dictum he has adhered, and no reporter has succeeded as yet in making him depart from it. Chief McCullagh was almost equally reticent.

It was at first supposed that the Chief had called upon the Mayor in reference to the reported attempt of the Police Board on Monday to retire him. The language used by the Mayor proved the theory incorrect. Nobody except the Commissioners, and they have all refused to talk, knows the exact truth of the action taken Monday. It is said that Mr. Croker has given orders to retire McCullagh and promote Devery. If that be so McCullagh will have to go, and he will have to go soon. At any time before July 1 Mayor Van Wyck can remove any or all of the Police Commissioners at his pleasure. His prompt removal of Aqueduct Commissioner Murray for making an appeal to Gov. Black without consulting him shows that he intends to be obeyed by his appointees.

McCullagh does not wish to be retired, but he is powerless. Under the charter the votes of four Commissioners or of three Commissioners and the Mayor are all that is needed to retire the Chief of Police on half pay. There is no doubt that, at least until the expiration of the time during which he has the power of removal, the Mayor will be able to find three Commissioners to vote with him.

RED CROSS RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Organization Plans Discussed at a Meeting at the Chamber of Commerce.

The American National Red Cross Relief Committee met to discuss plans of organization yesterday in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Nassau Street. Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, as Chairman of the Committee on Organization, presented a report agreed upon by the Philadelphia and the New York committees at their meeting last Saturday at ex-Gov. Morton's. The four articles of the report read as follows:

1. There shall be one society to be known as the National Red Cross and Relief Commission.
2. State societies will be organized and known by their State titles.
3. Contributions shall be designated for the purpose to which they shall be applied, viz., for the work of the Red Cross or the work of the Relief Commission.
4. The American National Red Cross shall have its particular field of work as designated by its constitution and by the international treaties, the Relief Commission to have its particular field as set out in the call for relief.

This report was referred back to the joint committee, which is made up as follows: Levi P. Morton, William T. Wardwell, Dr. A. Monae Lesser, and Dr. George E. Shrady of New York, and ex-Gov. R. E. Pattison, the Rev. Dr. H. C. McCook, G. C. Thomas, and J. H. Converse of Philadelphia.

It was also suggested that the Commissioners consist of ex-Gov. Morton, ex-Gov. Pattison, and some ex-Governor of Massachusetts. This proposal was referred to the joint committee.

Prof. Felix Adler suggested that the children of the public schools be asked to contribute 1 cent each to the relief fund, the contribution to be taken up the last school day before Decoration Day. This suggestion was referred to the commission which is to be organized.

Red Cross Auxiliary Society.

A special meeting of the Red Cross Auxiliary Society, which was organized at Columbia University last week, will be held to-morrow morning, at 10:30 o'clock, in Barnard College. The object of the meeting is to devise plans to raise founds to assist the American National Red Cross Society. The officers of the auxiliary are: Chairman—Mrs. Seth Low; Treasurer—Mrs. Munroe Smith; Secretary—Mrs. Francis M. Burdick; Miss Emily James Smith, (Barnard College;) Mrs. James E. Russell, (Teachers' College;) Advisory Board—President Seth Low, Chairman; Bishop Potter, John B. Pine, Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Miss Grace Dodge, Prof. Van Amringe, Dr. George S. Huntington, and V. Everet Macy.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

House Committee on Foreign Affairs Favors a Joint Resolution—Our Ally in the War.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Chairman Hitt to-day presented the majority report of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in favor of the annexation of Hawaii by joint resolution. It states that the proposition is not new to either Government. For fifty years it has been apparent that so small and feeble a Government must be merged with a stronger power.

The report states "there is no undue pressure on the part of the United States as a greater power; no surprise of any one; no possibility of objections by other Governments. It is simply the obvious result of the natural course of events through a long period of years thus completed with the cordial consent of the sovereign powers of both Governments. The only question involved is whether the proposed possession of the Hawaiian Islands would be advantageous to the United States."

The strategic importance of the islands is then discussed, also the risk of delaying acquisition, as there is danger of the islands falling under Japanese influence and control. American commercial interests would be promoted, and annexation, the report says, would do away with foreign complications of the island. A brief argument is made upon the subject of acquiring territory by legislative act, and it is declared that there is nothing in the annexation to prevent such acquisition. In conclusion the report says:

"The acquisition of these islands does not contravene our National policy or traditions. It carries out the Monroe doctrine, which excludes European powers from interfering in the American continent and outlying islands, but does not limit the United States, and this doctrine has been long applied to these very islands by our Government. As Secretary Blaine said in 1881, the situation of the Hawaiian Islands, giving them strategic control of the North Pacific, brings their possession within the range of questions of purely American policy.

"The annexation of these islands does not launch us upon a new policy or depart from our time-honored traditions of caring first and foremost for the safety and prosperity of the United States."

Minority for a Protectorate.

The minority report on Hawaiian annexation, signed by Messrs. Dinsmore, Clark, Williams, and Howard, of the Committee, sets out eight reasons against annexation, and offers a substitute resolution practically establishing a protectorate over the islands. They declare that the Hawaiian people have not been consulted; nor the American people, charging the only hope for annexation is under the cry of "war emergency" before the people can be consulted. The other counts specified against annexation are that annexation in the manner proposed is unconstitutional. The islands are too remote and furnish too much additional coast line to be defended; the population is not racially, nor religiously nor otherwise homogeneous with our own; political dominion over the islands is not commercially necessary. The islands are not, from a naval or military standpoint, necessary to our defense; and that, admitting that its foreign occupation would be dangerous to us, and that "there exists a single nation willing in the face of our repeated diplomatic declarations of our position, to incur the dangers of war with us in order to seize or hold them," this danger may be met when the first overt act or open declaration shows its actual existence, or may be prevented by the passage of the minority resolution heretofore cited.

The news published this morning that Hawaii would not proclaim neutrality, but probably would enact an occupation bill, which, when ratified by the Senate, would enable the United States to raise its flag over the islands and use them as a base of supplies and operations during the war, was commented upon generally to-day at the Capitol. It was not considered as surprising. Representative Hitt of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, expressed the prevailing opinion. "This probable action upon the part of Hawaii," he said, "is certainly in strict accord with what might be expected. Having favored a pending treaty for annexation, having manifested her willingness and eagerness to become a part of the United States, it would be entirely inconsistent for Hawaii now to declare neutrality and manifest no preference and show no favor between this Government and its enemy. Her refusal to declare neutrality and her proposition to lend herself as a base of supplies in our emergency pending the disposition of the propositions now before Congress looking to the annexation would be strong evidences of good faith upon the part of Hawaii and would add much to the influences already at work to accomplish annexation."

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has never considered, as a body, the bill which the Hawaiian Government favors, formally permitting the occupation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States in case of war, but some of the individual members of the committee knew that such a measure was in contemplation by the Hawaiian authorities.

Senator Davis, Chairman of the committee, and Senator Frye, who occupies the next place, both had such knowledge and both stated that the committee had never taken the matter up in any way. They, however, approve the proceeding as individual Senators and express the opinion that if the Hawaiian Legislature passes the bill it would be well for the United States to accept the tender of the islands. The legislation proposed would, they say, make Hawaii an ally of ours, and they believe the co-operation of the island Government likely to be of importance to us. The measure under consideration by the Hawaiians is a simple bill granting to the United States authority to use Hawaiian territory practically as they would the territory of this country. Its acceptance on our part would be equivalent to the formation of an alliance, but doubt is expressed among some Senators as to whether the President would be disposed to enter upon it in the absence of formal action looking to the annexation of Hawaii.

Senator Davis to-day expressed the hope that the House would pass the annexation resolution within the next week or two, and he said that if it should do so he would ask the Senate to take it up and dispose of it before the final adjournment of Congress.

A MESSENGER FROM GOMEZ.

Another commission from Gen. Maximo Gomez, the insurgent Commander in Chief, arrived here to-day. John F. Jova, the former United States Vice Consul at Sagua la Grande, who was landed by an American gunboat on the coast of Cuba ten days ago, was picked up yesterday afternoon after an exciting experience with a Spanish gunboat which the American gunboat chased into harbor. Mr. Jova succeeded in reaching the camp of Gen. Gomez and has brought back dispatches from the latter to Commodore Watson. He reports that Gen. Gomez and the several thousand troops with him are in the best of spirits and hopeful of a speedy ending of the present situation. Mr. Jova also reports that Spanish troops are moving westward, keeping in the cities. He made part of the journey along the coast in a small boat, and was being chased by a Spanish gunboat when the American gunboat hove in sight. The Spaniard, though several miles off, fired a number of shots at the American vessel. The latter proceeded to pick up Mr. Jova and two companions of the former Consul, and then chased the Spanish gunboat, which promptly scudded for safety into port.

Havana Paper Sarcastic.

HAVANA, May 17.—The Lucha, in an editorial yesterday, said:

"The American Government gave the Spanish Government forty-eight hours to remove its troops from this island, and now finds, after twenty-three days of blockade, that it cannot land American troops. Apparently the island contains more soldiers than they thought. Such a number could not be removed in forty-eight hours."

This last remark was intended to be sarcastic.

Destruction of Spanish Mail.

MADRID, May 17.—The newspapers here assert that letters for Spain—even letters containing checks and other valuables—have been stopped at New York and destroyed. The papers demand that the Government make reprisals upon Americans resident in Spain, especially in the case of the correspondence of American newspapers.

Princeton Dual Team Selected.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 17.—The following is the team which Capt. Potter has selected to represent Princeton in the dual games with Columbia on Saturday, and they were notified to-day: Rush, Jarvis, Kratz, Wooldridge, Cloney, B. Gaskill, Palmer, Oregan, Kohler, Embury, Bottger, Von Krug, Herndon, Dunn, Carroll, Ward, Warren, Poter, Wheeler, Booth, Ripley, Miller, Dean, Kerr, Wright, Dollar, Balmer, Tilford, Childs, Jones, Strayer, Katzenbach, Mountain, and Casboldt.

THE CONSUMERS' LEAGUE

Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia University Discusses the Movement at a Meeting.

IS ECONOMICALLY DEFENSIBLE

Efforts of the League Will Not Injure Competition, but Raise It to a Higher Level—Col. Waring and Other Speakers Heard.

The Assembly Hall, at 156 Fifth Avenue, was well filled last night when a mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Consumers' League of New York, of which Mrs. Frederick Nathan is President. The objects of the league are the securing of better conditions of employes of large retail houses and those who make the goods they sell, and the ensuring of the sale of good articles, by the co-operative demands of consumers.

Mrs. Nathan presided, and explained the growth of the league here in the eight years of its existence, beside introducing the various speakers with appropriate and witty remarks. Miss Watmough, President of the Pennsylvania Consumers' League, spoke of the work there, and Miss Edith Howes, President of the Massachusetts League, told of its progress in her State. Mrs. Florence Kelley of Hull House, Chicago, gave an interesting talk of the conditions in the sweat shops in that city. She said that in the cigar manufacturing shops a comparatively wholesome condition of things prevailed, because the workers there had behind them the backing of the greatest consumers' league in existence.

Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University was then introduced. "What does political economy have to say about this movement?" said he. "Of course, at the outset it is evidently a movement to advance the interests of working people. At the beginning of economic inquiry in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the theory was held that working men and women were always idle, and didn't know what to do with their time, and therefore spent their money foolishly in alehouses. A tax on wages was therefore recommended, in order that by making the laborers work harder the community might be improved and made better able to compete with other communities.

"The theory nowadays is that wages are to a large extent determined by the productivity of labor. The more a man produces the more will he get and the greater wages are paid him the more chance is there of good work on his part. To increase his reward betters not only himself, but the community also, and makes it easier to compete with other communities. But people may say, 'Why should we interfere? Let competition, the saving force of society, take its course.' There are two answers to this. First, it may be desired that competition, under conditions of inequality of opportunity, is a good thing. When competition is one-sided its only effect is the final enslavement of the weaker. The recognition of this is shown in the supplanting of collective for individual bargaining, which is necessary to enable the workman to meet the capitalist on equal footing.

"Secondly, it ought to be denied that movements like this interfere with the free play of competition. They do not destroy it, but raise its level. Interference in economic conditions runs in two lines—voluntary combinations, such as trades unions and such as this league, and compulsory movements, like the factory laws. The individual employer who wants to do what is just will be crushed out by his unscrupulous competitors if he tries to put his ideas into practice. Not till they are all compelled to compete on a higher level can any good be accomplished.

"We are not retrograding to mediæval times in our interfering. The interference of the middle ages was to benefit the consumers or favored producers. The tendency now is for the consumers to work in the interest of the less-favored producers, and by so doing they benefit themselves, for higher wages mean better production, and therefore, in the long run, cheaper production.

"Some may say this is a movement of sentimentalism. If the last few decades have shown us anything, it is that ethics and economics are inextricably entwined. Nothing is economically defensible which is not economically just."

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., the last speaker of the evening, said that he believed the old statement that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer was absolutely false. "In my memory," said he, "except during the civil war there has not been a period of five years in which the conditions of every class have been better than those of the preceding five years. The gap between rich and poor is narrowing, and such a movement as the Consumers' League is an evidence of it."

SPANISH SECRET SERVICE.

Work of the Information Bureau Conducted by Senor Polo in Montreal.

MONTREAL, May 17.—The Daily Star in to-day's issue says that although Señor Polo y Bernabé, the Ambassador to the United States, claims that he and his suite are only staying here to reorganize the Consular service of Spain in America, there are grave suspicions that they are here for something entirely different, and that from investigations made and facts brought to light it is shown that they are directing from here an extensive system of Spanish secret service, which has its headquarters in Rooms 126 and 128 Windsor Hotel, occupied by Polo, with branches all over the United States.

The article goes on to say that it is astonishing that Chief Wilkie of the United States Secret Service has not discovered this, and declares that from what has been learned from secret service men the actual enlistment of men for secret service work goes on here, and that in one instance a woman in this city has been approached for the purpose and even supplied with the necessary clothes for the work. The paper also says that the cable bills of the party for messages sent by both the Great Northwestern and Canadian Pacific Telegraph amount to $300 a day.

They communicate with their agents in the United States by means of the cable to London, whence their messages are cabled back to America and vice versa. To be sure of secrecy they send half of each of their cipher message by one and the other half of the message by the other company. The former is connected with the Western Union and the latter with the Postal Company in the United States.

Crew of the Badger Examined.

The detail of the New Jersey naval reserves, Battalion of the East, who are to man the auxiliary cruiser Badger, now lying at the Morgan Iron Works, this city, were mustered on board the Portsmouth at Hoboken, yesterday, for examination by Navy Surgeon Pickerall. So far as could be learned none of the men was rejected. Commander Washington Irving gave notice that he had waived his rank and would join the detail as a junior Lieutenant. After the examination the men were given shore leave, but were notified that they must report daily until orders are received to join the Badger. These orders are expected to-day or to-morow.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

To be United States Marshal for the District of Maryland—WILLIAM F. AIREY.

Appraiser of Merchandise, District of Baltimore—HENRY R. TORBERT.

Surveyor of Customs, Baltimore, Md.—JOHN B. HANNA.

Collector of Customs, District of Pimlico, N. C.—MEYER HAHN.

Postmasters:

New Jersey—Abram W. Boss, Flemington.

New York—Edward Reed, Glens Falls; Graham H. Wheeler, Hammondsport; Milan J. Brown, Little Valley; John G. Wallenmier, Tonawanda; Verona Kent, Westfield.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

ROLLING MILLS CLOSED.

Pacific Coast Foundry Could Not Compete with Eastern Establishments.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—The Bulletin this afternoon says:

"The Directors of the Pacific Coast Rolling Mills in this city have decided to close the establishment and terminate the business. It is declared that the corporation is perfectly solvent, and that the closing of its affairs at this time was decided upon so that every indebtedness of the company should be paid, it being argued that the business has been operating at a loss, and that creditors would suffer considerably if the mills were kept in operation. There are $713,000 worth of outstanding bonds, and these with other claims against the company will bring the aggregate indebtedness of the company up to nearly $800,000. Most of the bonds of the company are held in this city.

"The reason given for the losses referred to is that the company cannot compete with the prices of labor and material now existing in Eastern States.

"The Pacific Coast Rolling Mills were probably second in size to the Union Iron Works on this coast, and, like the latter concern, has done much contract work for the Government, especially in the way of large castings for the warships built here. It is generally expected that the creditors of the company will agree on a peaceful termination of its affairs."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Frederick M. Alger, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will accompany the Major General commanding the army to Tampa, Fla., and such other places as may be designated.

First Lieut. Frank G. Mauldin, Seventh Artillery, is temporarily relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will proceed at once to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and report to the commanding officer, Fourth Artillery, for assignment to temporary duty with Battery G, Fourth Artillery.

First Lieut. Charles Young, Ninth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at the Wilberforce University, Ohio, and granted a leave of absence until further orders, to enable him to accept an appointment as Major, Ninth Battalion, Colored Ohio Volunteers.

Leave of absence until further orders is granted First Lieut. John M. Stotsenburg, Sixth Cavalry, to take effect upon completion of his duties as mustering officer for Nebraska Volunteers, to enable him to accept the commission of Major in the First Nebraska Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. Price, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect May 13.

First Lieut. William F. Richardson, Quartermaster, Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Leave of absence until further orders is granted Capt. Charles G. Morton, Sixth Infantry, to enable him to accept the commission of Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of Maine Volunteer Infantry.

Former orders are amended to read Acting Assistant Surgeon Maynard G. Burgess, United States Army.

Transfers in the Fifth Artillery: Lieut. Louis R. Burgess from Battery A to Battery M; Second Lieut. William H. Tschappat from Battery M to Battery A.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company at Pompton Lakes, New Jersey, on official business pertaining to the inspection of powder.

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the Walker Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on official business pertaining to the manufacture of shells and shrapnel.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Capt. Jefferson R. Kean, Assistant Surgeon.

Leave of absence until further orders, to take effect when relieved from his present duties as Acting Assistant Quartrmaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with Kansas volunteers, is granted First Lieut. Harry A. Smith, Fifth Infantry, to enable him to accept the commission of Major in the Twenty-second Kansas Volunteers.

First Lieut. Clarence P. Townsley, Fourth Artillery, will report to Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, United States Volunteers, Chief of Artillery, at headquarters of the army in this city, for duty as aide de camp.

Second Lieut. Edward H. Schulz, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Capt. Thomas L. Casey, Corps of Engineers, and will proceed at once to and take station at Charleston, S. C., and report in person to Major Ernest H. Ruffner, Corps of Engineers, for duty under his immediate orders.

Capt. Charles Morton, Third Cavalry, is relieved by the Secretary of War from duty at De La Salle Institute, New York City, and will join his regiment.

Capt. William H. Coffin, Fifth Artillery, is relieved from duty as a member of the Board on the Regulation of Seacoast Artillery Fire and will join his battery.

First Lieut. George W. Gatchell, Fifth Artillery, is relieved from duty with Battery C of that regiment and will join his battery.

Orders concerning a Board of Officers to meet at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion, with Lieut. Charles H. Muir, Second Infantry, as Recorder of the said board, are revoked.

Col. John N. Andrews, Twelfth Infantry, and First Lieut. Charles H. Muir, Second Infantry, are detailed as member and Recorder, respectively, of the Board of Officers appointed to meet at Tampa, Fla., vice Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton, Twentieth Infantry, and First Lieut. James E. Normoyle, Quartermaster, Fifth Infantry, who are hereby relieved.

Special orders directing certain officers to report to Col. John N. Andrews, Twelfth Infantry, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., for examination as to their fitness for promotion, are amended so as to direct the officers named in the said order, except Second Lieut. John F. Preston, Jr., Sixth Infantry, to report in person to Col. John N. Andrews, Twelfth Infantry, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Tampa, Fla., at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion.

Special orders directing First Lieut. Walter A. Thurston, Sixteenth Infantry, and Henry Kirby, Tenth Infantry, to report to Col. John N. Andrews, Twelfth Infantry, President of the Examining Board at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., for examination for promotion, are revoked.

The following-named officers will report to Col. John H. Page, Third Infantry, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Mobile, Ala., at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion:

First Lieut. Walter A. Thurston, Sixteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Henry Kirby, Tenth Infantry; First Lieut. Benjamin Alvord, Twentieth Infantry.

Capt. Curtis McD. Townsend, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty at Grand Rapids, Mich., and will transfer his present duties, with money and property responsibility, to Lieut. Col. Garrett J. Lydecker, Corps of Engineers, and proceed at once to and take station at Rock Island, Ill., and relieve Lieut. Col. William R. King, Corps of Engineers, of the duties now in his charge.

First Lieut. Harry H. Bandholtz, Seventh Infantry, is relieved by the Secretary of War from duty at the Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich., and will proceed to join his company.

First Lieut. George W. Ruthers, Eighth Infantry, is relieved from further duty pertaining to the mustering in of United States volunteers for the State of Georgia, at Griffin, Ga., and will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., and report to Brig. Gen. Andrew S. Burt, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp.

Capt. W. W. Wotherspoon, Twelfth Infantry, is relieved from duty as Acting Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with the mustering in of the Rhode Island volunteers. He will proceed, without delay, from Quonset Point, R. I., to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report by telegraph to his regimental commander for temporary duty, receiving and equipping recruits for his regiment to be sent to that post.

The Secretary of War orders that under Paragraph 17 of the regulations, the senior officer of engineers or of artillery, who may be present, shall command the post at Willets Point, N. Y.

Leave of absence until further orders to take effect upon the completion of his duties as mustering officer for Virginia volunteers, is granted First Lieut. David C. Shanks, Eighteenth Infantry, to enable him to accept the commission of Major in the Second Virginia Volunteers.

Leave of absence until further orders, to take effect upon the completion of his duties as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with the Virginia Volunteers, is granted First Lieut. David Price, First Artillery, to enable him to accept the commission of Major in the Third Virginia Volunteers.

A Board of Officers, to consist of First Lieut. William R. Dashiell, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Second Lieut. Briant H. Wells, Second Infantry, is appointed to meet at Salt Lake City, Utah, to inspect and purchase 100 light artillery and 81 cavalry horses for the Quartermaster's Department.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk F. B. Philbrick is appointed to the Prairie on the nomination of Passed Assistant Paymaster George H. Norris.

Sailmaker C. E. Minter is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered immediately to the Lancaster.

Boatswain J. J. Killin is detached from the Wabash and ordered to the Lancaster.

Ensign R. H. Leigh is detached and ordered to the Aileen.

Lieut. J. H. L. Holcombe is detached from the Independence and ordered immediately to the City of Peking for passage to the Asiatic Station.

Passed Assistant Engineer H. G. Leopold is detached from the Monterey and ordered immediately to the City of Peking for passage to the Asiatic Station.

Ensign C. J. Lang is detached from the Pensacola and ordered immediately to the City of Peking for passage to the Asiatic Station.

Lieut. Commander T. S. Phelps is detached from charge of the Mare Island Receiving Station and ordered to the City of Peking for passage to the Asiatic Station.

McGibbon & Co.
Our Specialties
Linen Goods
Lace Curtains
Upholstery Stuffs
Special Goods in Each Department for "Out-of-Town" houses
Broadway & 19th St.

Willoughby H. Keeting is appointed mate from May 2.

Chief Engineer J. McElmell, retired, is appointed senior member of the Naval Examining Board at Philadelphia.

Chief Engineer C. J. Habighurst is detached from the Columbia Iron Works at Baltimore and ordered immediately to the Puritan.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. W. Saville, retired, is ordered to the Columbia Iron Works immediately.

Chaplain W. O. Holway is detached from the Constitution and ordered immediately to the Vermont.

Lieut. W. B. Hoggatt is ordered to the Bureau of Navigation immediately.

Boatswain D. F. Hennessey is ordered to the Wabash immediately.

Lieut. F. E. Upton, retired, is detached from the Bureau of Navigation.

Lieut. D. Roben, retired, is appointed Executive Officer of the Richmond immediately.

Ensign G. B. Bradshaw is detached from the Gedney and ordered immediately to the City of Peking for passage to the Asiatic Station.

Paymaster I. G. Hobbs is appointed Fleet Paymaster for the Flying Squadron.

Chief Engineer J. R. Edwards is detached from the Puritan and ordered to the Naval Home for treatment.

Lieut. Commander A. P. Osborne is detached from the New Orleans and ordered to report for examination by a board of marine Surgeons.

Lieut. Commander William P. Day is detached from the Richmond and ordered immediately to the New Orleans as Executive Officer.

Assistant Surgeon H. D. Averill is ordered to the Lancaster immediately.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bransford is detached and ordered to the Gloucester.

Lieut. R. F. Carroll is ordered to the Newark May 21.

Ensign R. C. McConnell is ordered to the Coaler without delay.

Ensign J. H. A. Day is ordered to the Restless without delay.

Ensign E. T. Hooper is ordered to the Restless without delay.

J. H. Norman, Jr., is appointed Lieutenant, (junior grade,) and ordered to the Gloucester immediately.

Ensign W. G. Pawell is ordered to the Aileen without delay.

G. L. Holsinger is appointed Ensign and ordered to the Lebanon without delay.

Ensign E. R. Cassidy is ordered to the Viking without delay.

Ensign E. E. West is ordered to the Viking without delay.

J. M. Bower, St. Paul, Neb., is appointed Ensign.

Douglass C. McDougall, 34 Washington Street, New York, is appointed Ensign.

Moses D. Monroe, Binghamton, N. Y., is appointed Ensign.

William A. O'Malley, 2,217 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Penn., is appointed Ensign.

William G. Powell, Cape May, N. J., is appointed Ensign.

Ernest E. West, 20 Currier Street, Atlanta, Ga., is appointed Ensign.

Edward R. Cassidy, 19 South Hawk Street, Albany, N. Y., is appointed Ensign.

Edward T. Hoopes, Columbia, Va., is appointed Ensign.

J. H. A. Day, 24 State Street, New York, is appointed Ensign.

Richard G. McConnell, Beaver, Penn., is appointed Ensign.

John De P. Douw, Annapolis, Md., is appointed Ensign.

F. B. Case, 575 Main Street, Kansas City, is appointed Ensign.

Norval H. Pierce, Chicago, is appointed Passed Assistant Surgeon.

R. F. O'Neil is appointed Assistant Surgeon and ordered to the Catskill.

L. Blake Baldwin, Chicago, is appointed Assistant Surgeon.

Granville Kimball, 7,012 Jefferson Avenue, Chicago, is appointed Passed Assistant Engineer.

John MacLachlan, 200 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, New York, is appointed Passed Assistant Engineer.

William N. Badlam, Dorchester, Mass., is appointed Passed Assistant Engineer.

Ensign F. B. Case is ordered to the Judge Advocate General's office immediately.

F. H. Hurircke is appointed Lieutenant, junior grade, and ordered to the Hist immediately.

S. Jenkins is appointed Lieutenant, and ordered to the Abarenda as executive officer.

Ensign D. C. McDougall is ordered to the Hist.

Ensign M. B. Monroe is ordered to the Coaler without delay.

Ensign W. A. O'Malley is ordered to the Aileen without delay.

Ensign J. M. Bower is ordered to the Scindia immediately.

Ensign J. De P. Douw is ordered to the Southerly.

Ensign A. Houston is ordered to the Newark as Captain's Clerk.

James O. Porter is appointed Lieutenant, and ordered to the Catskill.

George N. Gariner is appointed Lieutenant, and ordered to the Catskill.

G. S. Seefridge is appointed Lieutenant, and ordered to the Catskill.

William J. Wilson, Chicago, is appointed Lieutenant.

Royal P. Carroll, Washington, D. C., is appointed Lieutenant, junior grade.

Albert W. Lavender, Washington, D. C., is appointed Ensign.

Charles H. Parker is appointed Ensign, and ordered to the Catskill.

Albert Houston, 1,834 Linden Avenue, Boston, is appointed Ensign.

John McKernan, Philadelphia, is appointed Passed Assistant Engineer.

R. S. Talbot, Cornwall-on-Hudson, is appointed Passed Assistant Engineer.

Frank D. Terry, 149 Milk Street, Boston, is appointed Passed Assistant Engineer.

William S. Halsey, Pittsburg, is appointed Passed Assistant Engineer.

F. W. Baker, Baltimore, is appointed Passed Assistant Engineer.

Thomas Neilson, Philadelphia, is appointed Passed Assistant Engineer.

Samuel Thompson, 59 Vroom Street, Jersey City, is appointed Passed Assistant Engineer.

Percy N. Neel, Philadelphia, is appointed Assistant Engineer.

Horatio N. Emmons, Washington, is appointed Assistant Engineer.

Frederick C. Neilson, Boston Navy Yard, is appointed Assistant Engineer.

Arthur L. Robinson, Washington, is appointed Assistant Engineer.

John R. Berteillotte, Wilmington, Del., is appointed Assistant Engineer.

David J. Jenkins, Steelton, Penn., is appointed Assistant Engineer.

Lee D. Fisher, 141 Broadway, New York, is appointed Assistant Engineer.

M. L. Cooke, Philadelphia, is appointed Assistant Engineer.

Herbert M. Morrison, 118 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York, is appointed Assistant Engineer.

William R. Strickland, Brookline, Mass., is appointed Assistant Engineer.

James L. Smith, Bath, Steuben County, N. Y., is appointed Assistant Engineer.

Thomas Alward, Washington, is appointed Assistant Engineer.

Walter H. Steiger, Elmira, N. Y., is appointed Assistant Engineer.

William D. Edwards, Southbridge, Mass., is appointed Assistant Engineer.

William H. Messenger, 370 Willis Avenue, New York, is appointed Assistant Engineer.

Nelson Macy, 67 West Seventy-first Street, New York, is appointed Assistant Engineer.

John W. Gilmore, 164 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York, is appointed Assistant Engineer.

James F. Hanley, 211 St. James's Place, Brooklyn, is appointed Assistant Engineer.

Louis B. Craig, Washington, is appointed Assistant Engineer.

Thaddeus C. Dunlap, Columbus, Ohio, is appointed Assistant Engineer.

John M. Hill, West Baltimore, is appointed Assistant Engineer.

Hunyadi János
Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Senator Jones Presents the Views of Democrats Concerning the Proposed War Taxes.

OPPOSED TO THE BOND ISSUE

He Thinks the Bill in Its Present Form Will Provide More Money than Is Needed to Carry on the War for a Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Considerable progress was made by the Senate to-day in considering the war revenue measure. Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) presented in a general statement the views of the Democratic members of the Finance Committee. He said that he doubted whether there was a man in the Senate who was not ready to vote all the money and taxes necessary to carry on the present war. He would not perform his duty, he thought, if he should vote for too much money. The problem now presented is how much money is needed.

Mr. Jones called attention to the statement of Secretary of the Treasury Gage that the additional expenses of the war, over and above the current expenses of the Government, would be about $25,000,000 a month, a total of perhaps $300,000,000 a year. Secretary Alger had informed the Finance Committee that the extraordinary war expenses of his department would be about $150,000,000. He thought this amount sufficiently liberal. Secretary Long had presented to the committee a carefully prepared statement showing that the war expenses of his department would be about $75,000,000. Allowing $15,000,000 for extra expenses, the full amount needed by the estimates of Cabinet officers was, according to his figures, in the neighborhood of $240,000,000. This amount was, of course, in addition to the ordinary expenses of the Government.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) challenged this statement, declaring that the $75,000,000 referred to in the statement of Secretary Long did not include the amount carried by the naval appropriation for the present war, and it did not include, either, about $20,000,000, which would be included in the General Deficiency bill. He was satisfied that the amount the war would cost the Navy Department would not be far from $130,000,000 from the present time until the 1st of July, 1899.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) called attention to the fact that he made that point clear in his statement yesterday.

Mr. Jones, continuing, maintained that it was entirely unnecessary for all of the expenses of the existing war to be provided for in the pending bill. Congress would return here in December next, and if the emergency required its presence, it could be called together by the President sooner than that. Mr. Jones did not approve at all of the bill as it came from the House of Representatives. His figures, the best attainable estimates, he said, indicated that the expenses of the war during the next year would not be more than $240,000,000, yet advocates of the pending bill proposed to place at the disposal of the Government more than three times that sum through taxation and the issue of bonds. Mr. Jones declared that every feature of the bill was a tax on consumption. The stamp tax was one of the most onerous and vexatious forms of taxation ever devised. The tax upon tobacco and upon beer was a tax on consumption.

In response to an inquiry from Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) Mr. Jones said that he did not believe any man could determine definitely how and upon whom the beer tax would fall. "We on this side," said he, "believe, however, that the taxes levied ought to rest upon property, while the bill pending increases the taxes on consumption."

Opposed to the Bond Issue.

In answer to an inquiry by Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Jones said: "I am willing to fix the amount that ought to be produced by the pending bill at $150,000,000; but I believe it would be better and wiser for us to levy even more taxes rather than increase our interest-bearing obligations. If I had to take my choice between an issue of bonds and an increase of taxation, I would prefer to increase taxation."

Without reaching any agreement as to what portion of the bill should be considered first, the Senate proceeded with the reading of the bill, with the understanding that at any time Senators should have the privilege of returning to passed items for their amendment or alteration.

At the request of Mr. Martin, (Virginia,) the tobacco schedules were passed over for the present without action on the committee amendments.

Mr. Chilton (Dem., Texas,) offered an amendment to Section 5, providing for the punishment of offenders against the act. The words "with intent to evade the provisions of this act" were inserted by the amendment. It was agreed to.

At this point Mr. Allison presented tables showing the amounts of the ordinary appropriations for the next fiscal year. They aggregate (less $51,000,000 for the sinking fund) $460,849,852.

The total estimated revenues, (including postal revenues,) Mr. Allison's table showed, were $482,874,647, an excess of $2,024,795 over the estimated ordinary appropriations. The appropriations for the war Mr. Allison gave as follows:

National defense, (act of March 9, 1898,) $50,000,000; army fortifications and navy, act of May 4, $35,700,000; fortifications, $4,000,000; naval act, (increase over 1898 for war purposes,) $23,100,000; naval deficiencies, 1898, $22,275,000; naval establishment for 1899, additional, $75,000,000; naval auxiliary bill, $4,000,000; immune bill and engineer bill, $15,000,000; army for 1899, additional, $150,000,000. Total appropriations on account of the war, $379,192,000.

At 3 o'clock the bill was laid aside and Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) presented resolutions in memory of the late Seth L. Milliken, a Representative from Maine. Eulogiums were pronounced by Mr. Hale, Mr. Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) Mr. Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) and Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.)

At the conclusion of the addresses the Senate, at 3:50 P. M., as a further mark of respect adjourned.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW PASSED.

The House Declares Government Laborers Shall Have a Time Limit.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The House to-day passed the bill to limit to eight hours each day the work of laborers, workmen, or mechanics employed in the service of the Government or upon public works, by contract or otherwise. Mr. Belknap (Rep., Ill.,) advocated the measure, incidentally paying a tribute to the laboring men upon the Winslow who laid down their lives in Cardenas Bay. The bill was amended so as to suspend its operations as affecting military or naval works in time of war.

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) thought the amendment was undesirable, and advocated the fixing of eight hours without exception.

Mr. Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.,) Mr. McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) and Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) supported the measure. The bill passed without division.

The House passed a bill to authorize the appointment of a non-partisan commission to collect information and to recommend legislation to meet problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital. The bill proposes a commission of five members from the House and Senate, respectively, and nine others representing different industries and employments, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Corliss (Rep., Mich.,) called up the House bill to repeal the law providing that transmission of the electorate vote of the States to Washington shall be by messengers. The bill proposes transmission by mail and express, and was urged by Mr. Corliss in the interest of economy. The present method costs $20,000 every four years. The bill was defeated after a prolonged conversational discussion in which many members participated.

Mr. Davenport, (Rep., Penn.,) from Elections Committee No. 1, called up the report in the contested election case of W. Godfrey Hunter vs. John S. Rhea from the Third Kentucky District. The report favored the sitting member, and without discussion was adopted. The contestant, Dr. Hunter, is now Minister to Guatemala.

McGrew Missionaries Safe.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The State Department has received a dispatch from Ambassador Hay saying that the McGrews are not among the British colonial office list of missionaries killed in Sierra Leone, Africa. He says that if they were stationed at Rabbai they are safe, as it is forty miles from the place of massacre. The United Brethren in Christ asked the department to ascertain if the McGrews were safe.

HARBOR PATROL SERVICE.

The Auxiliary Cruiser Board Unable to Purchase Vessels Needed Through Lack of Funds.

The new auxiliary cruiser board held its first meeting yesterday to complete arrangements for the establishment of an efficient patrol to guard the mine fields in the harbor, but owing to the failure of Congress to pass the House bill appropriating the required $4,000,000 for the organization of an inner coast patrol system, the board had little or nothing to do. A large number of tugs and yachts suited to the patrol service have been inspected, but until authorized by Congress the board cannot complete negotiations for their purchase.

At present only three vessels have been assigned by the Government to take the place of the tugs which were chartered by the State ten days ago, and whose charter expired yesterday. These are the yachts Freelance, presented to the Government recently by F. Augustus Schermerhorn; the Restless, and either the Aileen or one of the four yachts recently placed under the orders of Commander Field, who is in charge of the harbor patrol system. The Aileen's crew is not yet complete, and she will not be ready for duty for a day or two, it is thought. Commander Field said yesterday that only two, or, at the most, three vessels would be available for harbor patrol service last night—one lighthouse tender and the Freelance, and possibly the Restless. These were all to be used at the Sandy Hook entrance to the harbor, leaving the Sound entrance entirely unguarded.

Capt. J. W. Miller of the Naval Militia called on Admiral Erben late yesterday afternoon intending to offer that the State would furnish patrol boats manned by naval militiamen for another few days, but Admiral Erben had left his office, and it was considered probable that the State patrol would be accepted last night. The patrol went off duty yesterday afternoon, after having been on duty continuously for ten days. It is considered likely, however, that to-day the service will be resumed for five days, pending the thorough organization of the Government fleet.

Admiral Erben, commanding the coast patrol fleet and President of the new Naval Auxiliary Cruiser Board, returned from Washington Monday night and visited his office yesterday. He had been in the capital trying to secure the passage of the bill appropriating $4,000,000 for coast defense vessels and for enlisting men to man them. He admitted that matters in his department are in a muddled state. He deplored the position of the authorities in not passing the bill. The bill, he said, has passed the House, but is still being delayed by the Senate. He said that his hands were tied, but that if he could get the money he could get the boats within forty-eight hours, and within a few days a sufficient number of men could be enlisted for one year to man them.

Major Adams of the Engineer Corps said yesterday afternoon that the withdrawal of the tugs that have been doing patrol duty in the harbor would not affect the work of laying and repairing the mines as heretofore. The main ship channel, he said, was no longer closed by contact mines at night.

Lieut. Stayton of the Naval Reserves yesterday reported to Commander Field that the violations of the harbor regulations continued. In his report he charged the Captains of the tug William O. Brown, the fishing schooner Martin B. Perry, and two of the Long Branch Steamboat Company's steamers with running on the mine fields. The men were warned, but paid no attention to the repeated signals of the men in the patrol tugs.

Another of the mines which got adrift from its moorings in the channel below the Narrows was exploded off Fort Wadsworth at 3:05 P. M. yesterday. The mine was so battered as to be rendered useless for the purpose for which it was intended.

ACTIVITY AT THE NAVY YARD.

Orders were received at the navy yard yesterday for the transfer of nearly 300 bluejackets from the receiving ship Vermont to Key West. They were taken to Jersey City on the tug Nina in charge of Capt. Miller. They went on a train that left the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at 3:10 o'clock, and on the journey to Key West will be in charge of Boatswain Minning.

A distilling plant with a capacity of ninety barrels a day is being erected on the Resolute.

The auxiliary vessels Freelance and Restless, in charge of Lieuts. Hanus and Dodd, respectively, left the yard yesterday to report for duty to Admiral Erben.

Capt. Buford, who is to have charge of the collier Aberenda, reported for duty yesterday afternoon.

FLAGS FOR THE NAHANT.

Several members of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution went down the Bay yesterday afternoon on the tug Edwin H. Mead to present a set of flags to the monitor Nahant, which is anchored off Tompkinsville. Talbot H. Olyphant was the Chairman of the committee, and among the members and their friends were the Misses Olyphant, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Olyphant, Philip Livingston, A. B. Valentine, Arthur M. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander R. Thompson, Miss Helcker, Fellowes Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Woodruff, George C. Holt, Robert Olyphant, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Barton, W. R. Thompson, Lieut. Commander R. S. Sloane, Paymaster R. V. Candler, Assistant Paymaster James A. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Alanson T. Enos, A. F. Popham, F. S. Woodruff, Mrs. Frank Simmons, and Frederick W. Brooks.

As soon as the Mead's passengers got aboard the Nahant the crew were called to quarters. The officers and men lined up on the forward deck to witness the presentation. The presentation was made by the Rev. Henry B. Chapin, D. D., a member of the Sons of the Revolution and Chaplain of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati. After the presentation speech Capt. C. S. Richman, who is in command of the Nahant, briefly accepted the gift. The bugler then sounded colors, and the new flags were hoisted amid the cheers of all assembled.

After the visitors had inspected the Nahant they returned to the city on the Mead. All on board gave three hearty cheers for the officers and crew of the Nahant as the ships separated.

GUARDING THE WAR PLANS.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Unless the operations of the army and navy bring about a condition of things soon to render it safe for the War and Navy Departments to talk more freely, and to remove some of the bans against communication with the newspapers, Washington seems likely to be injured as a news centre. A month ago the War Department became much more secretive than it was before that time, and some of the offices were closed to callers. The newspapers still continuing to have information, much of it interesting and some of it injudicious to be published, about every office was decorated with a tin sign and a peremptory notice that there was "no admittance."

Later on, the Bureau of Navigation having obtained the undeserved reputation of being too communicative, strict injunctions against furnishing information were issued. This was followed by locking the doors of rooms in which business was conducted that ought to be kept secret, and then a lot of "No Admittance" signs were provided for bureaus of the Navy Department.

The injunction that no naval officer or other employe was to be seen in conversation with newspaper men, which was posted yesterday, did not shut off the sources of information. Intimations of what the naval war board was talking about came out to-day as usual and caused members of that honorable body to look suspiciously at each other. The orders issued were not as effective as it was considered desirable they should be, although no vital information had crept out.

Now, however, some of the officers of the army and the navy, who believe that there is too much liberty of expression permitted to writers for the press in treating of army and navy matters, are suggesting that the time is approaching when it will be necessary to establish here a censor, to whom all telegraphic messages for the press shall be submitted, from which all speculation, prediction, criticism, and gossip about movements shall be removed with a stroke of the blue pencil.

A favorable turn to some of the naval and military operations will possibly lead to a letting down of the bars. A more exciting condition of affairs will lead to a stiffening of the lines against newspapers, and, possibly, to the exclusion of newspaper men from the War and Navy Departments, and the subjection of all news dispatches to the mercy of the press censor, who will lighten the tasks of copy readers in newspaper offices.

Spanish Messages Excluded.

LONDON, May 17.—The American cable companies in this city have issued instructions to their agents to refuse to transmit any Spanish Government messages.

CABLE NEWS CENSORSHIP

Efforts to Prevent Advices from Reaching the Spanish Admiral in Caribbean Waters.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS CONCEALED

Strict Instructions of Gen. Greely, Chief of the Signal Service, to the Officers of the Cable Companies.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Brig. Gen. Greely, Chief of the Signal Service and in charge of the strategic control of all telegraph and cable lines, has adopted energetic measures to prevent the Admiral of the Spanish squadron, now in Caribbean waters, from keeping posted on the whereabouts and movements of United States squadrons, and of our prospective naval and military operations. Last night he telegraphed to the New York manager of the Haitien Cable Company, forbidding the sending or receipt of any messages, except official messages to or from the United States Government, disclosing the movements of our fleets and ships. The manager answered this morning that the inhibition would be strictly observed. If Admiral Sampson is in Haitian waters, as is conjectured, this cable restriction makes it impossible for his movements to become known, except through the Government, or, if known, it is impossible to send out the information except through the Government.

Gen. Greely also telegraphed the Anglo-American Cable Company this morning calling its attention to the prohibition against any messages inimical to the interests of the Government, and in particular forbidding the receipt or sending of messages disclosing the movements of our ships or prospective military movements. This latter step was taken in view of the notice of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company that, "pending further decision by the Chief Signal Officer, we will accept press messages without restrictions." Gen. Greely's order appears to cover the further decision referred to in the company's notice.

The orders to these two companies were sent because the channels of communication under their control seem to be, for the moment, the ones through which the Spanish Admiral and the Spanish authorities at Madrid and Havana are most likely to secure information as to our naval movements. While it was not suspected that spies were sending direct information, yet the transmission of press dispatches was looked upon as likely to indicate to the Spaniards with sufficient certainty the general whereabouts and purposes of our fleets. The precautions taken, it is believed, will so restrict this character of cable information to the Government and the fleet commanders that the Spanish authorities from now on will be cut off from all knowledge of our naval and military plans.

Gen. Greely's telegraphic orders supplement the written orders he had previously given to all cable companies, six in number, having lines radiating from the United States. The written orders have been accepted by each of the cable companies, and now constitute an agreement with the Government. The agreement between the Government and the cable companies is as follows:

"The following restrictions regarding the transmission of cable dispatches, whether in code or plain text, have been agreed to by every cable company for so much of their lines as are within the jurisdiction of the United States:

"In order to safeguard the public interests until further instructions, these companies refuse to receive or transmit the following:

"First—Any and all messages, either to or from officials of Spain or any of her colonies, except such as are addressed to or signed by the President of the United States or any member of his Cabinet, in Washington City.

"Second—All code or cipher messages to any point in the West Indies, Brazil, or Venezuela, with the following exceptions:

"(a) Messages addressed to or signed by the President or members of his Cabinet at Washington.

"(b) Messages exchanged between any Ambassador or Minister of Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia in Washington City and their duly recognized Consular officials.

"(c) Messages exchanged by neutral European Governments and their Consular agents, provided that such messages are officially signed and addressed.

"Third—All messages in plain or open text that on their face contain information against the United States in the present war with Spain.

"In addition to these general restrictions, the cable companies at Key West, Fla., and the Haitien Cable Company, in New York City, decline to receive or forward any messages communicating information as to the movements of United States naval vessels or current military operations.

"The United States has officially expressed its disinclination to exercise further military control or Government supervision over the business of any of these telegraph cables than the necessities of the war will permit. It has expressly made known its preference that the companies shall have exclusive control over their own cables. To this end the United States has accepted the formal agreements of the Presidents or authorized agents of these cable companies, given in writing, that they will neither receive nor transmit messages forbidden by the foregoing restrictions. It is recognized that these companies cannot exercise an exhaustive censorship over all messages in plain or open text, but it is expected that they will especially refrain from transmitting information as to the movements of naval vessels or current military operations.

"The United States has expressed its desire to interfere to the least possible extent with the receipt or transmission of commercial messages."

GREELY'S ORDERS EXPLAINED.

Censorship Applies Only to Telegrams to Countries Affected by the War.

The orders of Brig. Gen. Greely, chief of the Signal Service, relating to foreign cablegrams, simply emphasize the orders given when the war began, and do not relate to cable dispatches to any other parts of the world than those which are affected by the war. There has been a censorship of all cablegrams to Cuba and the West India Islands, to all South American countries, and to Spain and all the Spanish colonies ever since war was declared.

The manager of the Western Union cable department said yesterday: "There is a censor at Key West who inspects all messages that may be filed for dispatch over the cables that go out there, and there are censors at other points in the country where cables leave for any of the points that are affected by the orders. We are receiving messages for all other parts of the world, and they are written in cipher, except for those that are mentioned in the orders. There have been no orders relating to press messages, and we shall continue to receive them until there are orders.

"It seems to me, though, that it is very easy for the Spaniards to get any information that they want. Any one can send a dispatch, say, to some person in France, and the receiver of it can forward it to the authorities in Madrid. These dispatches can be sent in cipher, and are not subject to the rules of the censor. They can also send them to Señor Polo or any of his agents in Canada, and there is no reason why they should not be sent."

At the offices of the Commercial Cable Company, the Postal Telegraph Company, the Anglo-American Company, and the French Telegraph Company similar statements were made.

The Haitian Cable Company has declined to receive or forward any messages communicating information relating to the movements of naval vessels or of military operations.

The Western Union Company sent out a notice yesterday that the cable between St. Lucia and St. Vincent, which was broken last week, had been repaired, and that cable communication with St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, and Demerara had been restored.

CENSORSHIP AT TAMPA.

TAMPA, Fla., May 17.—A press censorship will be established here to-morrow. The censorship will apply only to dispatches relative to the movements and plans of expeditions. No censor will be appointed, but the telegraph company has been instructed not to send matter exposing military movements and plans over its wires. All correspondents here have also been instructed not to send information of expeditions before they are successfully landed in Cuba.

UNION SEMINARY ALUMNI

Annual Meeting of the Presbyterian Society Held in Adams Chapel.

THE REV. DR. HALL'S ADDRESS

He Speaks on the Relations of the Seminary to the Ministry and States Three Potent Principles Governing Their Relations.

The annual meeting of the Society of Associated Alumni of the Union Theological Seminary was held in the Adams Chapel yesterday morning. The attendance was large, and included graduates from all parts of the country. The Rev. George H. Payson of the class of '78 was chosen President, to succeed the Rev. William A. Patton. In taking the chair, Mr. Payson said he hoped to succeed, "with the assistance of a good right bower here," pointing to the Secretary.

"What does right bower mean?" innocently asked Mr. Patton.

"I do not know," replied the new President; "I have just heard of it."

After this bit of pleasantry the reports of various committees were read and disposed of. Then followed the necrology of the past year, which brought forth kindly remembrance of the dead from friends.

The address was delivered by the President of the Faculty, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, upon the theme, "The Seminary and the Ministry," which made so favorable an impression upon his auditors that they decided by a unanimous vote to have it printed and a copy sent to every Presbyterian minister in the United States and to every graduate of the seminary.

Dr. Hall's Adress.

After referring to changes that have taken place in the ranks of the Alumni during the year, Dr. Hall spoke of the influence of the seminary upon the world through its Alumni. He gave the figures showing the distribution of the Alumni in the various churches, and said:

"To this seminary has God given extraordinary blessings in the abundance of her sons who have become educational leaders. One hundred and twenty-four teachers in schools, 105 Principals in schools and Superintendents of education, 196 college professors, 72 college Presidents, 84 seminary professors—almost 600 lives consecrated to educational leadership. What may not have been their aggregate influence upon the life of this country, directly or indirectly?"

Indicating the principles governing the relation of the seminary to the ministry, and, conversely, of the ministry to the seminary, Dr. Hall declared "That there exists a relation organic, influential, sacred, between the seminary and ministry, may safely be assumed. The significance and the value of this relation are not exhausted by an appeal to sentiment. The relation is organic as well as sentimental. The Church cannot be separated from her schools of sacred learning. Though she were to renounce them, they are still a part of her essential life, bone of her bone, flesh of her flesh."

The speaker stated three principles governing the relation of the seminary to the ministry, as follows:

First—Reasonable independence. The ideal seminary is, and of right ought to be, intellectually free and independent. This primarily not for its own comfort, but primarily for its efficiency as the servant of the people, of the Church, and of Christ. Independence is a relative term to be specifically construed in each case wherein applied. Its wholesome application in the present case is obtained by noting the extremes from which it is to be differentiated. These are, in one direction, destructive individualism; in the other direction, mechanical conformity to popular opinion. The reasonable independence of the seminary is to be distinguished from destructive individualism. A seminary intoxicated with the spirit of individualism as distinguished from catholic opinion might take delight in calling in question that which is the essential substance of reasonable faith; invoking doubt where none exists; creating out of nothing the spectres of uncertainty, and meshing in a web of shadows truths that are daylight clear to all catholic minds. Such destructive individualism is a perversion of reasonable independence. It brings upon the institution practicing it the death doom of rationalism.

But, on the other hand, the seminary does not exist to be a reflector of the contemporary opinion of the ministry. It exists to produce contributions to the sum of thought by which the rectitude and the comprehensiveness of contemporary opinion shall be promoted. Between these two extremes lies the reasonable independence of the seminary.

Lofty View of the Ministry.

Second—The conservation of a ministerial standard. It may be questioned whether the popular idea of the ministry was ever more lofty from an ethical and spiritual point of view than it is to-day. In this age of individualism the authority of the ministry is ethical rather than official.

The mission of the seminary is to conserve the ministerial standard by training men to cope with the question of their time, by equipping them to meet the ethical and social demands of their age, by educating them toward that personal completeness which is the ideal of intelligent minds, and, above all, by lifting them to that plane of spiritual life whereon alone they may venture forth before a critical and suspicious yet noble age as the accredited ambassadors of Jesus Christ.

Third—The conservation of truth through the readjustment of some modes of its expression. Divine truth, like divine love, is of God; infinite, eternal, unchangeable, indestructible, as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. But man's modes of expressing divine truth change from time to time. * * * Changing the emphasis has always been regarded by some as equivalent to changing the truth, and on this ground it has been resolutely and conscientiously opposed. Nevertheless, two things are certain. The change of emphasis has always gone on in spite of opposition, and the truth, the catholic truth, has always remained unchanged in spite of the mutation of emphasis. Of each of these phenomena one may profitably ask in this fraternal hour: Why is it? Why is the emphasis always changing? Why is the readjustment of modes of expression always going on? Why, in other words, is there always in the Church a liberal, evangelical movement opposed, and opposed conscientiously, by a conservative evangelical movement? I answer: Because the human intelligence is living and not dead, and life alike for the individual, for the State, and for the Church, brings changes, not in truth, but in the immediate point of view from which truth is seen. Truth does not change. It is we who change in our relation to it, seeing it in new lights. * * *

Seeing in a New Light.

The evangelical liberal party within the living and advancing Church is simply true to fact, in its perpetual report that the eternal hills of God are seen in new light, massed in the infinite sequence of new combination, and disclosing new secrets of glory to thoughtful voyagers, skirting the impregnable coasts of the great Holy Land of Revelation. Yet the catholic truth does not change. Mutation of emphasis does not involve invasion of substance. Why is this? Why does the liberal evangelical, welcoming the higher criticism of the Holy Scriptures, because modern conditions make it necessary, and bidding god speed to those that maintain its processes, utter the Nicene Creed with a more than Athanasian earnestness of triumphant joy and faith? I answer: Because there is an absolute and objective revelation of catholic truth in which the Holy Ghost lives, and over which the Holy Ghost presides, and it is not within the power of any party or person, in or out of the Church, to alter or to abate one jot or tittle of that revelation.

Dr. Hall concluded his address with some remarks on the relation of the ministry to the seminary, in part as follows:

Moral Honesty Not Questioned.

"I do not presume to question the moral honesty of those who presume to take part in the movement to discredit the men and the institutions representing a liberal, evangelical school of Christian thought. I do not utter one single word of condemnation concerning those who deem it their duty to make the ruthless statements which have of late been made upon this subject. I do not protest against the action, past or contemplated, which aims to embarrass the operations and to diminish the prosperity of any institution standing for the principles which, to-day, I have affirmed. Such opposition as this has always been. It is part of the history of human thought. I myself, an evangelical of the evangelicals, have not one thought of bitterness in my heart toward those whose spoken and written words have of late been so vehement. But of two things I am profoundly certain. I am certain that proceedings of this character must, in the end, tend to diminish the usefulness of the churches and of the individuals who engage in them."

After luncheon had been served a portrait of Dr. John Hopkins Worcester, late Professor of Systematic Theology, was unveiled and presented to the seminary. The portrait is by Hugo Breul of Providence, R. I.

DIVINITY STUDENTS GRADUATE.

Thirty-six of Union Seminary Receive Diplomas.

The graduating exercises of the Union Theological Seminary were held last evening in the Adams Chapel, and diplomas were awarded to thirty-six young men. John Crosby Brown, President of the Board of Directors, presided, and music was furnished by the choir of the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. The chapel was filled with friends of the graduates, women predominating in numbers.

Addresses were made by members of the graduating class, as follows: "Christian Certitude," William B. Bebb; "The Modern Mystic," Willis H. Butler; "Realism and Religion," Charles G. Sewall, and "Practical Theological Training," William Dana Street. After the presentation of diplomas by Mr. Brown, who spoke a few words of admonition, hope, and godspeed, President Hall announced the following successful candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity:

Summa cum Laude—J. A. Bewer, Gerald B. Smith, and W. D. Street. Magna cum Laude—Charles G. Sewall and F. E. Stockwell. Cum Laude—W. B. Bebb, W. H. Butler, F. M. Cutler, L. P. Davidson, E. E. Emhoff, L. H. Holden, W. C. Lyon, C. H. Scholey, and D. H. Schroeder. Rite—H. E. Brundage, D. B. Melick, F. P. Reinhold, and B. R. Torossian.

The address to the graduating class was delivered by the President of the Faculty, the Rev. Dr. Hall, who said that he could not say in fullness all he would, but the essence of his utterance would be found in the last chapter of the first epistle to the Corinthians: "Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong. Let all your things be done with charity." The address was an elaboration of that text.

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NEW METHODIST BISHOPS.

Rev. Drs. Warren A. Candler and H. C. Morrison Elected by the General Conference in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—The Rev. Dr. Warren A. Candler of Oxford, Ga., and the Rev. Dr. H. C. Morrison of Nashville, Tenn., were elected Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by the General Conference in session here. Only two ballots were taken, but a large proportion of the delegates were of the opinion that the Rev. Dr. E. E. Hoss of Nashville was also elected. The discussion on this point was lively. The whole number of votes cast on the second ballot was 255, and Bishop Wilson, who was presiding, announced that 128 were required to elect. Dr. Candler received 148, Dr. Morrison 140, and Dr. Hoss 129.

The Conference had started out to elect only two Bishops. This limit was determined upon several days ago. As soon as Bishop Wilson announced that Drs. Candler and Morrison had been elected there was a storm of protests. It was claimed that Dr. Hoss had also been elected. Motions were offered thick and fast. Substitutes and amendments were tacked on. Questions of order and privilege filled the air. Frequent motions to adjourn were made. The confusion grew. Only men with stentorian voices had any chance at all, either of recognition by the Chair or of hearing by the Conference. The struggle was ended by a vote to adjourn in the midst of business. The effect is questioned. Some claim that Dr. Hoss has been elected and others claim not. It is generally agreed that Drs. Candler and Morrison are elected. Delegates are freely predicting that Dr. Hoss will be elected to-morrow.

The method of accomplishing this will be either as a reconsideration or as special new action to be taken by the Conference. The mere mention of it is expected to arouse a lively parliamentary skirmish.

Dr. Candler is forty-one years of age, and was born in Georgia. He was graduated at Emory College when nineteen years of age, and entered the North Georgia Conference. At the age of twenty-three he was appointed a Presiding Elder. He has been a delegate to every General Conference since 1882. Since 1888 he has been President of Emory College, having previously been one of the editors of The Nashville Christian Advocate. Dr. Candler is noted as a pulpit orator.

The Rev. Dr. H. C. Morrison is fifty-eight years of age. He is a native of Tennessee. He has been Missionary Secretary of the Church for the past eight years. He has succeeded in liquidating the missionary debt of $140,000, which has placed him high in the estimation of his fellow-churchmen. He was educated at the Wesleyan University and at Emory and Henry College. He entered the Holston Conference in 1869, and has served charges at Knoxville, Tenn.; San Francisco, Cal., and Asheville, N. C. He was editor of The Christian Advocate for eight years. He has been a professor in Vanderbilt University and in Martha Washington and Emory and Henry Colleges.

A Narrow Escape at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 17.—Miss Rogers and Miss Oxnard of New York, guests of Mrs. William T. Bull at Dudley Place, narrowly escaped serious injuries while driving in a high-seated cart yesterday. One wheel of the cart was wrenched by the curbing of the sidewalk and the young women were hurled to the ground. The horse became frightened, but was quieted by Miss Rogers, whose presence of mind averted a serious mishap. The cart was wrecked, but the young women escaped injury.

New Commandant at Willets Point.

The request of Major John G. L. Knight, the Commandant of Willets Point, that he be assigned to active duty at Tampa, has been granted. Capt. Roessler of Company G of Engineers will succeed him at Willets Point. It is reported that Col. Haskins, who has been in command of the Second Regiment at Fort Schuyler, will be sent to Fort Adams, R. I., and that Major Story will be sent from Fort Slocum to take his place.

AN ORIENTAL TEAROOM.

Latest Acquisition to Vantine & Co's Broadway Establishment.

Something new in the way of providing for the convenience of women when out shopping is the new tearoom on the ground floor of A. A. Vantine & Co.'s store, at 877-879 Broadway. The room is furnished with chairs and tables containing tea sets, and is in charge of a woman who is an expert in the art of making tea and who takes great pleasure in giving instruction to any one who desires information on the subject.

The floor of the room is laid with Persian rugs and the walls are decorated with rare Chinese porcelains, tapestry, vases, and other pieces of bric-à-brac. The prevailing color in the decorations is red, which is the popular color in all Oriental countries. The tea served is of the finest quality, and is imported in air-tight packages. The furnishing of the room cost several thousand dollars, and its beauty well repays an inspection. The draped jets, which shed a subdued light through the room, and the Japanese bells, which jingle softly in the breezes, complete the Oriental picture that charms the visitor.

Vantine & Co. are the largest importers of Oriental goods in the city. A visit to this new tearoom and an inspection of the decorations will convince all who desire decorations for cozy rooms, bachelor apartments, and dens of any kind that Vantine & Co. can provide them with the most elegant designs to be had.—Adv.

TWO MORRIS PARK STAKES

Mirthful Won the Baychester and Warrenton Captured the Claremont Handicap Yesterday.

BOTH HAD EASY VICTORIES

Octagon, Ben Ronald, Onondaga's Pride, and Mount d'Or Were the Winners of the Four Over-Night Purses.

Many of the familiar faces of society people were missing from the clubhouse and spacious lawn at the Morris Park track yesterday, supposably because the owners of those faces were at the Mackay-Duer wedding. The coaching inclosure was not occupied until after the second race had been decided. Then T. Suffern Tailer tooled the Good Times on the lawn, and the young people composing the party strolled about, to find but few of their friends about. But what was missing in numbers from the clubhouse inclosure was more than made up by the throng in the grand stand and in the field, where there was a constantly excited and interested crowd.

Two stakes were on the card for decision, but as Mirthful made a run-away race of the Baychester at a mile, and Warrenton was in front from end to end in the Claremont Handicap at six and a half furlongs, neither furnished much in the way of sport. The most interest centred in the showing made by Mirthful, and it is said that this colt is intended as a candidate for the American Derby, to be run at Chicago this Summer. Mirthful had nothing better than Sly Fox, who is confessedly a plater, to beat. The rest of the lot were very commonplace. Mirthful had a lot of speed in the early stages of the race, and had no trouble in running away from the field before a quarter of a mile had been negotiated. It was noticed by the close observers that Littlefield never moved on the colt from start to finish, riding a wonderfully patient and careful race, and refusing to get rattled when Sims brought Sly Fox on with a fast rush at the very end. "What would have happened had Littlefield moved?" was the question that all the observing ones asked when the race was over.

Many of them believe, judging from this race, that had the horse been pressed he would have cut it. They think he is a colt that does not like to be ridden hard. So they argued that he would not do for Derby honors against such a game and speedy colt as Plaudit or one of the persistent sort like Lieber Karl, not taking into consideration the many that are confessedly better than Karl. Trainers think they have his measure now, and will fear him less in future races than they have been inclined to on the showing he made when he emerged from the maiden class on Wednesday of last week.

Warrenton's race for the Claremont was a runaway affair, and he was so lightly weighted that neither Cleophus nor Damien, both faster at even weights, were able to get a thing. Thomas Cat, of whom great things were expected, managed to get the second honors, but Warrenton held him safe at all stages of the journey. Cleophus just managed to beat Damien for the third money, but the latter ran as if he did not find racing at all to his fancy, and as if his legs troubled him, possibly a trace of his break-down of a year ago.

Of the winners of the other races, Octagon, Ben Ronald, and Mont d'Or, all had things pretty well their own way, winning from the ruck when their respective jockeys got ready to send them to the front. Onondaga's Pride had a bit harder task in the race for two-year-old maidens, as she had quite a bit of work to dispose of Loiter, Whiplash, and Ornamental, who finished behind her in the order named. Simla ran prominently for just a half mile, and then stopped to nothing. It does not look as if this daughter of Hindoo was going to be much of a bread-winner for Mr. Madden, who thought he had a prize in her earlier in the season.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters are given herewith:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $500, added to subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; special weights. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:22½.

1—Octagon, A. Belmont's ch. h., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Ortegal, 183 pounds, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5..........(Sims)

2—Geisha, Arthur White's ch. f., 3, 109, 7 to 2 and even money..........(Sloan)

3—Royal Stag, J. S. Curtis's b. h., 5, 127, 10 to 1..........(Taral)

Previous, 3, 118, 5 to 2, (Lambley,) and Black Dude, 3, 108, 100 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished as named.

Won very easily by two lengths; a half length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $500, added to subscription of $5 each, of which $60 to second and $40 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:30¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4 years, by Hindoo-Ben-My-Chree, $700, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5..........(Sims)

2—Braw Lad, T. J. Healy's br. h., 4, 107, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1..........(Irving)

3—Double Quick, F. Brown's ch. h., 6, 108, 11 to 5..........(Sloan)

Louise N., 5, 103, 30 to 1, (Maher;) Charantus, 4, 105, 50 to 1, (Clay;) Blueaway, 3, 102, 6 to 1, (Songer;) Hanlon, 5, 105, 30 to 1, (Hewitt;) Babieca, 3, 92, 8 to 1, (Makin;) Long Acre, 3, 98, 100 to 1, (Rogers;) Plantain, 3, 84, 100 to 1, (Seaton;) Refugee, 5, 105, 40 to 1, (Brown;) Hanwell, 6, 110, (Coylie;) Arabian, 4, 109, 5 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Gov. Sheehan, 7, 111, (Sheehy,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Baychester Stakes, for three-year-olds. Purse $750, added to subscription of $30 each, half forfeit, of which $150 to second and $100 to third. Special weights. One mile. Time—1:42¼.

1—Mirthful, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., by Hagaioscope-Sister Cheerful, 110 pounds, 13 to 10 and 2 to 5..........(Littlefield)

2—Sly Fox, C. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 118, 3 to 1 and even money..........(Sims)

3—Danforth, Bromley & Co.'s b. c., 107, 7 to 1..........(Sloan)

Murillo, 107, 30 to 1, (Hamilton;) Swiftness, 107, 9 to 2, (Irving;) Flax Spinner, 107, 20 to 1, (Spencer;) Charagrace, 104, 30 to 1, (Hewitt,) and Sanders, 111, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies and geldings, maidens. Purse $500 added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $60 to second and $40 to third. Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:52¾.

1—Onondaga's Pride, Brimley & Co.'s ch. f., by Onondaga-Frederick's Pride, 105 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5..........(Sloan)

2—Loiter, Sensation Stable's b. f., 105, 60 to 1 and 20 to 1..........(O'Donnell)

3—Whiplash, J. W. Colt's b. f., 105, 15 to 1..........(Hamilton)

Ornamental, 105, 6 to 1, (Irving;) Jean Ingelow, 105, 20 to 1, (Coylie;) Simla, 107, 8 to 1, (Sims;) Specialist, 105, 10 to 1, (Jackson;) Subject, 105, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Water Girl, 108, 15 to 1, (Hirsch;) Lamity, 105, 4 to 1, (Hewitt;) Saccharine, 110, 5 to 1, (Littlefield;) Bell of H., 105, 60 to 1, (O'Leary;) Merry Heart, 105, 5 to 1, (Maclay;) Lady Dora, 105, 12 to 1, (Songer;) Sagasta, 105, 15 to 1, (Maher,) and Sir Christopher, 106, 12 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; a half length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Claremont Handicap. Purse $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:23.

1—Warrenton, W. Oliver's b. c., 3 years, by Florist-Addie Warren, 111 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..........(Spencer)

2—Thomas Cat, W. C. Eustis's b. h., 4, 126, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..........(Taral)

3—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. m., 4, 134, 13 to 5..........(Lewis)

Damien, 5, 126, 12 to 5, (Sloan;) Merry Prince, 5, 125, 9 to 2, (Sims,) and Ruskin, 3, 108, 15 to 1, (Coylie,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $600, added to subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:44.

1—Mont d'Or, Sensation Stable's b. c., 3 years, by Rayon d'Or-Mount Vernon, 114 pounds, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5..........(Sloan)

2—The Manxman, J. J. Harrison's ch. h., 4, 120, 6 to 1 and 6 to 5..........(Lewis)

3—Whistling Con, F. C. O'Reilly's ch. c., 3, 104, 60 to 1..........(Coylie)

Imperator, 4, 115, 2 to 1, (Taral;) Howard Mann, 5, 126, 25 to 1, (Spencer,) and Wild Warrior, 3, 109, 25 to 1, (Jackson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap. Seven furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Irish Reel	126	Bannock	114
George Keene	123	Storm King	111
Semper Ego	122	Mainstay	110
Leedsville	116	Slasher	107

SECOND RACE.—For all ages; selling. Six furlongs.

Nick	112	Mizpah	104
Tanis	109	Commercial Traveler	99
Hanwell	108	Helmsdale	98
Tappan	108	Ortoland	98
Tremargo	108	Artist Lore	97
Knight of the Garter	107	Philip	95
Dolando	105	Heigh Ho	88
Arquebus	105	Abundant	88
Tenspot	104		

THIRD RACE.—[illegible] Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Filigrane	125	Doctor Eichberg	118
Kingdon	120	Armament	118
Duke of Middleburg	115	Sanford	110
Counsellor Wernberg	110	Rusher	110
Huitzilopochtle	110	Lava	110
Doremus	110	Autumn	107

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Four and a half furlongs.

Kingdon	117	Strangest	112
Diminutive	114	Rhinelander	112
Wiggins	112	James Tod	112
Ethelbert	112	Lava	112
Domineer	112	Jack Point	112
Animus	112	Albertina	109
A. N. B.	112		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap. Six furlongs.

Irish Reel	140	Maximo Gomez	117
George Keene	133	Fleeting Gold	115
Varus	124	First Fruit	111
Blarneystone	120	Game Boy	109
Gala Day	118		

SIXTH RACE.—Knickerbocker Hurdle Handicap. One mile and three-quarters.

Sir Vassar	168	Ingomar	143
Challenger	154	Brown Red	133
Ben Eder	152	Lady Dainty	132
Big Strive	150	Valorous	130

GALLIVANT'S PREMIER STAKES.

Two Favorites Win Out of Six Races at Churchill Downs.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 17.—The Premier Stakes for three-year-old fillies, which was the principal event on to-day's card at Churchill Downs, was won by S. F. McLean's Blue Eyes-Pericolor filly Gallivant, at comfortable odds, after a pretty brush through the stretch with the even-money favorite, Forte, ridden by Willie Martin. Gallivant, who was cleverly ridden by Nutt, trailed her field until the turn for home, when Nutt cut loose, and after a whipping finish won by a neck.

The bookies had considerably the best of the day, only two favorites winning out of the six races. The weather was clear and the track fast. Attendance, 4,500.

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; purse. Banaster, 110 pounds, (Hill,) 4 to 1, won; Lillian Belle, 107, (Dupee,) 8 to 5, second; Millstream, 110, (Martin,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:22½. Miss Arnold and Brightie S., also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; purse. April's Lady, 110 pounds, (Hill,) 6 to 5, won; Miser Dance, 108, (Hahn,) 7 to 1, second; Billy House, 108, (Conley,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:04¼. Bentley B., Estabrook, Judge Wofford, and Tates Creek also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Elkin, 108 pounds, (Everett,) 5 to 1, won; A. B. C., 104, (Conley,) 6 to 1, second; Kitty B., 105, (Hill,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:44½. Aunt Jane, Dominica, Jim Flood, Duncan Belle, and Senator Penrose also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Premier Stakes. One mile. Value, $1,300. Gallivant, 114, (Nutt,) 4 to 1, won; Forte, 110, (Martin,) 9 to 10, second; Aleviate, 112, (Conley,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:45¼. No others.

FIFTH RACE.—Four furlongs; purse. Marchmont, 110 pounds, (Barrett,) 7 to 1, won; Good Morning, 110, (Kuhn,) 10 to 1, second; Rosa Masso, 110, (Morrison,) 115 to 1, third. Time—0:51¼. Thesis, Minnie Stone, Miss Mead, Vanda, Louisville Belle, Becky Ban, So Cute, Cousin Letty, Bellasquada, Fannie Taylor, Flier, and Jessie Jarboe also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. J. A. Gray, 112 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 3 to 2, won; Joe Clarke, 107, (Conley,) 7 to 5, second; The Planter, 107, (Barrett,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Sister Stella also ran.

THE CLEVELAND HORSE SALE.

Five of Mrs. Leland Stanford's Trotters Bring $16,500.

CLEVELAND, May 17.—The Fasig horse sale began at the Cleveland Driving Park to-day. The offering from Palo Alto Farm, the property of Mrs. Leland Stanford, came first, and five head sold brought a total of $16,500.

Betonica, 2:10¼, brought $7,800, and was bought by Frank H. Jones of Portsmouth, N. H. Betonica made his record as a three-year-old, and at the same age paced a trial in 2:06¾. Mr. Jones also bought the colt Idolita, by Mendocino, for $4,700. This is the largest price paid for a two-year-old in several years. The mares Pasonta, 2:13, and Peko, 2:11¼, were bought for Cleveland horsemen. George W. Saunders paid $2,000 for Pasonta, and Charles Tanner bid off Peko for $1,000. The filly Nordeau, 2:17¾, also brought $1,000, J. McCarthy of Boston being the purchaser.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Four and a half furlongs. O'Bridian won, La Pareusese second, Sir Urian third. Time—0:57½.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Rebel Jack won, Bulster Mariner second, Susie third. Time—1:18¼.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Humidity won, Taluca second, Leovertner third. Time—1:08¼.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Mercutio won, Cromwell second, Li Hung Chang third. Time—2:01.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Red Glen won, Fortuna second, Elmore third. Time—1:32½.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Lucky Star won, Sport McAllister second, Polish third. Time—1:17¼.

New Turf Guide.

Goodwin's Official Turf Guide, with all races to and including May 14, is out to-day.

WOMAN BOUND BY ROBBERS.

Mrs. Hoffman Attacked in Her Home at Newark and Nearly Strangled.

NEWARK, N. J., May 17.—Mrs. A. B. Hoffman, an elderly woman, who lives at 12 Mount Prospect Street, was attacked by two robbers in her home to-day shortly before noon. The men choked her until she was almost unconscious and tied her securely with a clothesline so that she could not move. Then, while one of them went through the house, the other held a revolver at Mrs. Hoffman's head, threatening to blow out her brains if she moved.

The robber who had ransacked the house was packing a quantity of clothing, linen, and silverware into two table cloths when the doorbell rang, and the intruders, snatching up the bundles, fled by a rear window. It was a neighbor who had pulled the bell, and when she received no response she thought something must be wrong, so went to the rear and entered.

She found Mrs. Hoffman bound and unable to speak from fright, and at once gave an alarm. Mrs. Hoffman's son was summoned from his office, in the Prudential Building, and he notified the police.

Mrs. Hoffman, when she recovered, told the police that she recognized one of the robbers as a man who had cut the grass on her lawn yesterday. To-day he called with another man of the tramp species and told her he had left a whip in the hall and wanted to get it. When she turned to look for the whip, the men pushed their way into the hall, revolver in hand, and attacked her.

The police this afternoon arrested Charles Schofield and John Richardson on suspicion. The latter is also known as "Missouri Blackie." They were locked up at Police Headquarters. Schofield confessed that he and his companion were guilty. The stolen property has been recovered from a second-hand store, where the robbers had disposed of it.

New Army Storage Building.

The War Department has leased for a term of ten years the building on the northeast corner of Moore and Water Streets for a storage room. The building is a new four-story and basement structure of brick and stone, and is owned by William M. Martin, a lawyer. Its frontage on Moore Street faces the rear of the Army Building, hence its convenience for the purposes for which it is to be used.

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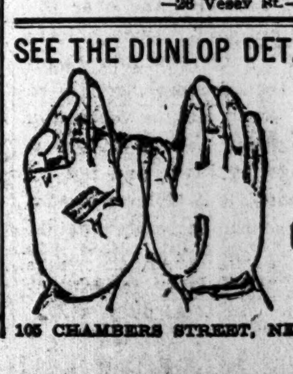

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1898.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication..........Printing House Square
Up-Town..........1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON..........515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Shenandoah—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Fra Diavolo—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Tarrytown Widow—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Isle of Champagne—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Diplomacy—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—His Honor the Mayor—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
GARDEN—The First Violin—8:30. Matinée.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Man from Mexico—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Health Exposition 1:00 to 10:00 P. M.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—An American Citizen—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Pink Dominos—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Electrical Show—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALDORF-ASTORIA—Concert—8:30.
WALLACK'S—The Masked Ball—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

If this war is to be seriously conducted it behooves the President to provide himself with a serious Secretary of War. He carried for a year the burden of a superannuated Secretary of State, and finally relieved his Administration of it only when it had come very near to bringing about serious complications with foreign powers. It is necessary that a much more summary course should be taken in the case of Secretary ALGER than was taken in the case of Secretary SHERMAN. Secretary ALGER has now been Secretary of War for a month in time of war, and that is a month too long.

It would be quite sufficient to say that nobody ever would have dreamed of making Gen. ALGER Secretary of War in view of war to show that the actual occurrence of war ought to be the occasion of substituting a person who better commands the confidence of the country as a War Minister. But that is not the whole case. The contrast between the Navy and the War Departments has been instructive. Secretary LONG is a civilian, but his department has been admirably administered. Doubtless much of its efficiency has been due to the energy and capacity of his Assistant Secretary. But it has mainly consisted in the fact that the department has been managed in accordance with the best intelligence of the navy. It is notorious that the War Department has been managed not only not in accordance with but in large measure in opposition to the best intelligence of the army. Expert opinion has been taken in the one case and rejected in the other.

If Secretary ALGER had been a mere civilian he might have been a more efficient Secretary. It is his "little knowledge" that has been the "dangerous thing." His experience of a generation ago has induced him to believe that the precedents of 1861, when the army on each side was a mob at the beginning, were safe to follow in a war of aggression against a power which had a regular army. He has assented to projects for the organization of the army which no professional soldier could have sanctioned, and in putting them into effect he has shown a capacity for muddling and blundering which has been thrown into stronger relief by contrast with the efficient work of the other service. The staff appointments of raw civilians over the heads of competent and trained officers have constituted a public scandal. Nothing could have tended more strongly to demoralize the army at its formation and make its officers believe that promotion was to go by favor and not by desert. And, finally, it is believed that a personal grudge of the Secretary against the second officer on the active list of the army has prevented the assignment of that officer to congenial duty which, in the judgment of the experts, he is the fittest man to perform, and has brought about his assignment to take command of an expedition which was so constituted as to be foredoomed to failure.

It is so all-important that the Secretaryship of War should be filled by a competent man that it would be a crime not to use plainness of speech in pointing out the incompetency of the present incumbent. If the President desires, as of course he earnestly does, to promote the efficiency of the army, he must have a new Secretary of War who will command the confidence of the army and of the country.

LOOKING AHEAD.

Mr. DEPEW takes strong ground against the retention of the Philippines, and dissents altogether from the policy of colonial expansion. It is a good thing to have these matters discussed. The people will have to make up their minds about them, and they need guidance.

But where does Mr. DEPEW find sufficient warrant for his assertion that "the people of this country went into this war in a rush of blind enthusiasm"?

The rebellion in Cuba had been in progress three years and two months before we went to war. We said twenty-three years ago that we could not much longer tolerate Spanish cruelty and misrule in Cuba. We said so again in December, 1896, and once more in December, 1897. Where is the evidence of a "rush"?

There is one more proof, conclusive and irrefutable, of our slowness to wrath and great forbearance. The Maine was destroyed on Feb. 15. We did not go to war with Spain until April 22.

Still, there is some evidence that, reflecting the feeling and wish of the people, Congress moved a little more swiftly than some branches of the executive department had expected. For instance, it was not until March 21—thirty-four days after the blowing up of the Maine—that the Oregon left San Francisco on her tedious voyage of 12,000 miles to Key West. She would be with SAMPSON now, and the country would have a more comfortable feeling about her if she had put to sea as soon as war became, we will not say certain, but probable—that is, on the morning of Feb. 16.

As early as April 9 The China Mail of Hongkong told of the superb condition and readiness for action of Admiral DEWEY's fleet. Its commander had provided his ships with full supplies, and the prediction was made that he would easily destroy the Spanish fleet if he could find it. It was perfectly well known in Hongkong that DEWEY was to undertake that task. He performed it on May 1. Seventeen days have passed, and not a soldier, not a shot or shell, not a pound of powder or of coal nor any kind of supply or reinforcement has been dispatched from our shores.

On the day when orders were issued to DEWEY to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet it was time to issue the orders to assemble and equip troops to be sent out to assist him in capturing and holding Manila. We do not know whether such orders were issued, but there was no public evidence that they were being executed until the end of the week the first day of which was made glorious by DEWEY's victory.

From San Francisco to Manila is a three weeks' voyage. At the very earliest no force sufficient for taking the city can reach DEWEY before the middle of June, while there is no probability, as matters now look, that any considerable number of troops will be in Manila Bay before July 1. It is the judgment of foreign observers and of native observers as well that it is rather hard treatment of a great and victorious commander to keep him stewing in helplessness and inaction for two months in a tropical harbor, on the scene of a great triumph which he is unable to complete because his country gives him no troops, but only praise and promotion.

There has certainly been no "rush of enthusiasm" about relieving DEWEY, although the War Department could not have been unaware of his orders, and must have foreseen his needs. Success in war depends largely upon looking ahead.

VOLUNTEERS AND REGULARS.

The report from Washington that the President may make another call for troops may be premature, but it is plain, unless the naval powers of Spain shall receive a blow that will bring her to terms, that we shall need a much more effective military force than we now have or can get under present methods in a long time. We do not mean by this that we shall necessarily require more men than can be got under present laws, but a more effective military force, which is by no means the same thing.

It is not quite a month since war was formally proclaimed. During that time three processes with a common purpose have been carried on by the War Department with all the energy and skill at its command. One is the mobilization of the regular army, mostly on the Atlantic, and this has, on the whole, been effected with precision and efficiency. The second is the gathering of a volunteer army, made up at first and in as large part as posible, of the militia of the various States. The third has been the recruiting of the regular army to the maximum number of 61,000. This latter process has been practically blocked by the fact that recruits would not enlist in the regular army for three years when they could join the volunteers for two years unless sooner discharged. The addition to the regular force has, therefore, been merely nominal. Meanwhile the number of volunteers mustered into the Federal service is reported at some 80,000, and these are as rapidly as possible, but very slowly, being concentrated in camps for such use as they may be able to serve. That at present is very little, and it will not be much for a considerable time, probably several months.

Whether the President asks for more troops or not it seems to us well settled, by the experience we already have acquired, that the military force for this war must be grounded on the regular army, and that the policy of extending the volunteer force is not only a waste of money and of strength but a needless cruelty to the volunteers themselves. That these men are patriotic and would prove as courageous as any in like conditions no one doubts, and they are making genuine and unselfish sacrifices for their country. But these sacrifices are likely to prove worse than useless through unavoidable unfitness for active service in an aggressive foreign war. Neither the volunteers nor, what is much more important, their company officers know or can know how to take care of themselves, their equipments and supplies, how to preserve health and morale in camp and on the march, or how to act together in the exigencies of actual fighting. It is no discredit to them that this is so because they have had no chance to learn these things by that strict, constant, and long training which is absolutely needed to that end. In a year's time, possibly in six months, they could, with proper officers, be molded into a fighting instrument capable of the greatest service at the least risk and cost. Any attempt to use them before this process is completed will be made at a wasteful cost of means, of health, and of life. We shall probably have to make the attempt, but the risk should be reduced to the lowest possible point.

The first thing to be done, now that we can see clearly exactly what are the difficulties in which we are involved, is to fill up the regular army to its legal maximum, and if possible to secure legislation for a still larger addition, bringing the army up at least to 61,000 and preferably to 104,000. Whatever changes are necessary in the term of enlistment in order to secure prompt recruiting should be made, and every inducement should be held out for joining the regular rather than the volunteer force. The regular army is an adequate instrument, fitted for its task, that can readily be strengthened. Its corps of officers is already quite large enough to handle the force we have mentioned and to incorporate all additions and bring the enlarged army promptly to the required level of efficiency. There is nowhere in the world, not even in the military nations, a body of officers more thoroughly qualified by character, training, and esprit than our own, and the men they have under them are, on their part, admirably fitted to provide in each company the nucleus of assimilation for the added recruits. Whatever may be done with the volunteers, this is the direction in which our military force should be strengthened at once and with all possible energy.

THE SECRET OF VICTORY.

Doubtless it is safe to assume that we shall shortly emerge triumphant from our little war. Probably it is safe to assume that we shall then find ourselves in a position such as we have not occupied for many years, and in some respects such as we have never yet occupied. We shall again be recognized as one of the serious naval powers; but this will not be new. After the war of 1812 we were known to be stubborn and skillful sea fighters—one of the most formidable nations afloat. Just after our civil war we were the most formidable sea power. But our new position will be as a "world power"—as a possible, indeed probable, armed force in events far from our own shores.

If matters go as we hope and believe they will go we shall have demonstrated to the world that our aptitude for fighting on blue water is not forever gone from us; but it is important to remember always that such aptitude is no peculiar gift which we received when we became a Republic, and that we do not keep cool and shoot straight by virtue of being Americans. Such gift of sea fighting as we have is part of our inheritance of courage, enterprise, faith in discipline, respect for authority, and belief in law—physical and moral. The beautiful performance of that quiet scholar and gentleman in Manila Harbor the other day was the logical outcome of these qualities, which he had been training and developing in thirty-five years or more of patient service. And the navy is full of such men. If one reads year by year the proceedings of the United States Naval Institute he will be amazed at the amount of highly intellectual work done by the officers of our navy. He will discover that MAHAN and DEWEY are no accidents, but that they are types. He will discover that the officers of the navy are diligent students of the history, the principles, and the practice of one of the most complex sciences and one of the most exacting arts of our day—the science and art of modern naval warfare. It is very likely that DEWEY, when he ran into Manila Harbor, had in mind the battle of the Nile, and doubtless many of his subordinates thought of that fight as they steamed along the enemy's line. But NELSON's affair, when the moment of battle came, was simple and crude compared with DEWEY's. If SAMPSON meets the Spanish fleet he is likely to find several serious complications which DEWEY did not have to face; but those who know him best await most confidently the result, for they know how faithfully and patiently he has prepared for the hour that now seems about to strike.

If, then, our gunners can shoot it is not because their ancestors hunted squirrels or Indians, but because they have been well trained. If our guns and engines and hoists and searchlights and ventilating fans and steering gear are all fit, it is because learning and discipline are behind them. If our officers are quick and cool in fleet tactics, and able in strategy, it is not because a mysterious fighting faculty fell upon us like a mantle with the Declaration of Independence, but because we have the Naval Academy and the War College and the Naval Institute and traditions of work and duty. If we are going to take up the part of a "world power" let us remember battles are won by study, long preparation, and hard work.

GEN. MERRITT AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Gen. MERRITT's remarks about the inadequacy of the force which it was proposed to give him may have been published through a breach of confidence. It is quite inconceivable that so old and so good a soldier should have taken an appeal to the public through the newspapers against his orders. The reflections which his appointment to be Governor of the Philippines in connection with the force which it was proposed to assign to him excited in his own mind are nevertheless interesting and important.

Indeed there could not have been a madder scheme than to compose an invading army of a body of amateurs, commanded by amateurs. The efficiency of the National Guard differs very widely in different States, in the matters of organization, equipment, and discipline. Yet the very best of the militia, commanded by professional soldiers, would have to go through an additional apprenticeship before it could be regarded as a trustworthy force. The militia of the Pacific States is not, it is fair to presume, equal to the best in the country in any respect. The one taste of its quality that has been given to the country since the present war became imminent is the disclosure that there has been nothing to prevent the remarkable Mr. "HAM" LEWIS of the House of Representatives from attaining high rank in the militia of Washington. This is the orator who so acutely subdivided the officers of the United States Army into "gilded military satraps on the one hand and tasseled society sapheads on the other." It would not be fair to generalize too rashly from this interesting person. But we believe there is no dispute that less attention has been paid in the Far West than either in the Eastern or in the Central States to the efficiency of the militia. A force of 15,000 volunteers from the Pacific States would be hardly more than an aggregation of so many promiscuous American citizens. That the use of such a mob for immediate service against a number probably at least equal of acclimated and seasoned Spanish troops should be considered for a moment shows that the question what should be done with Manila in case Commodore DEWEY succeeded in destroying the Spanish fleet and holding the city under his guns was not well considered in Washington in advance of the event.

The publication of Gen. MERRITT's expert opinion upon the crazy scheme which it was proposed to him to execute cannot but be useful to the country. There are possibly American citizens, in and out of Congress, who are capable of endeavoring to break the force of his remarks by attributing them to a regular's jealousy of volunteers. But this is the purest folly. Gen. MERRITT won his distinguished reputation as a commander of volunteers. If it were now a question of his taking to the Philippines 20,000 of such volunteers as he led in 1863, 1864, and 1865 there is no reason to suppose that he would hesitate for a moment. But the experience of those years taught him that it takes time to make soldiers, far more time than it takes a rich nation to equip them. It is not the volunteers of 1863, 1864, and 1865 whom he is asked to take to Manila, to be ready to fight the day they are disembarked. It is the volunteers of 1861. It is not such veterans as fought through the Seven Days and Antietam and Gettysburg and the Wilderness. It is such recruits as ran away at Bull Run. To ship such men, without a strong force of regular troops, to invade a hostile country, defended by a strong garrison, would be to invite an awful disaster. Gen. MERRITT would not be doing his duty if he did not put plainly before his civilian superiors what it was they were contemplating. Whether his views became public through indiscretion or not the publicity they hae obtained is not to be regretted.

The retirement of Chief of Police MCCULLAGH and his replacement by Inspector DEVERY would be an outrage, but there is no reason to hope that it will not be perpetrated if CROKER has really ordered it. The dismissal of Chief BONNER from the Fire Department is also said to be intended in order to make room for one of CROKER's friends. This, too, is quite possible. Both are in the line of that greedy and corrupt system which is practiced at present in the highest perfection by the Spanish politicians, and these are not more sure of ultimate annihilation by Americans than is Tammany as now run.

To-day the National conference of Charities and Correction will meet in this city. It is a quarter of a century now since this admirable organization was formed, and the good that has been accomplished by it has steadily increased from year to year. Its chief object is to bring to the aid of those engaged in the charities and correction of each city or State the knowledge, experience, and counsel of all others, and thus to contribute at once to the study and the development of this most important function of modern social life. This work will remain with us long after the exciting events in which we are now so engrossed shall have passed and been forgotten. In the name of New York we extend to the delegates from all parts of the Union a hearty and sympathetic welcome.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—When the promoters of an enterprise so eminently businesslike in character as is a convention of professional Spiritualists send to a newspaper office an extended notice of their plans, with a somewhat peremptory order to publish the same, they should inclose with the notice and the order an amount of money predetermined by inspection of the newspaper's advertising rates. Unless this is done one of two calamities is sure to befall the injudicious originators of the scheme—either their "copy" is thrown immediately into a waste basket, never more to be seen of men, or else it is turned over to some irreverent paragrapher, who publishes such parts of it as suit his purposes, with such comments as are suggested by a skeptical fancy. The second and more dreadful of these fates is that which has befallen some carefully printed matter relating to certain doings scheduled to take place in Rochester next week. They are very important doings, it seems, for "an event of great historical import to this country and the world is to be celebrated." The event, of course, is the discovery, just fifty years ago, by two little German girls, that they could make queer noises with their toes. "From those tiny raps," according to the document under consideration, "the movement of Modern Spiritualism, with all its varied phenomena, has been developed," and nobody who reflects on the character and value of the phenomena in question is likely to doubt the assertion. We haven't space to spare for the long list of "prominent persons in science, religion, politics, literature, art, the drama, and, in fact, all the branches of learning," whom the circular names as investigators and advocates of toe-joint theology, but it wouldn't do to pass over in silence the fact that a feature of the convention will be a spirit art department, in which will be displayed "a great variety of articles, consisting of paintings, photographs, independent writings, drawings, and many other things which partake of the marvelous." There is a caution, a wise avoidance of exaggeration, in that "partake of the marvelous" calculated to inspire much admiration. We learn with interest, too, that the plural of "medium" is "media." Hitherto outsiders have always said "mediums"—when they didn't say "frauds"—but "media" is certainly more scientific.

—Our cruisers should be forbidden to indulge in target practice off the Massachusetts coast. The inhabitants of that region are a timid and nervous folk, and the sound of big guns fills them with easily understood terror. If the officials in the Navy Department were considerate men they would put an end at once to the horrible noise which so disturbs New England. It is all right to send warships to that part of the coast; perhaps it would be only proper to send there every vessel we have, for, of course, the Spaniards will not waste their energies against the rude tribes to the southward; but this desultory shooting should stop. It has already caused the dropping of three teacups in Boston, and nobody knows what the further consequences will be.

—Municipal proprieties are occasionally violated in London, it seems, much as they are in New York or Brooklyn. The Streets Committee of the London Health Department have just concluded inquiries into charges of bribery made against certain Inspectors under the late Commission of Sewers. The report, which will be presented for adoption at the Court of Common Council, recommends that five officers who have been suspended during the holding of the inquiry be dismissed forthwith from the service of the corporation. In the case of another Inspector, whose offense has not been so serious, a more lenient course will probably be pursued. The firm of contractors who are alleged to have systematically bribed certain men will be placed in a very awkward position, as the committee will recommend that not only should there be no more orders given to them, but that a sum of about £2,500 standing to their credit should not be paid. This means that the firm of contractors in question are invited to bring their case into a court of law. How familiar all this sounds!

PERSONAL.

—With every American citizen who succeeds in making his or her dangerous and difficult way out of Cienfuegos, the indictment against Mr. OWEN MCGARR, the late representative of this country at that port, receives the addition of new and weighty counts. It had long been known that our Consul at Cienfuegos was considerably more Spanish than the Spanish in his hatred of the Cubans and in his opposition to any attempt by the United States to improve their condition. When all the other American Consuls were sending in reports which depicted a condition of affairs too horrible for endurance, when they asserted that the entire Cuban race was engaged in a heroic struggle for liberty, when they declared that Spanish rule was a system whose object was theft and its method assassination, Mr. MCGARR busied himself month after month with forwarding to Washington fierce denials of these statements. He praised the Spaniards for the justice and kindness of their administration, and he persistently denounced the insurrection as the work of a few negro bandits. Finally war was declared, and a ship was sent to rescue the American residents of the city and its suburbs. Instantly Mr. MCGARR turned over to the Spaniards the supplies that had been sent him for the reconcentrados, and without giving any warning to the people whose interests and lives he was paid to protect he went aboard the rescue steamer and sailed cheerfully away. That every other American in Cienfuegos was not massacred, as he had good reason to expect, is due to the humanity of stray ship Captains, who have been generous enough to take them away. So far as we have heard, no official action has been taken against Mr. MCGARR. He has kept silence while the accusations have accumulated against him, and, for all the American public knows, he is still in receipt of his salary. When, pray, is something to be done?

—M. MAURICE GALLIA shows a misapprehension of the nature of our journalistic black sheep when he says that just as we pay little attention to statements in the yellow part of the local press, so we should not be moved to anger by the vituperation of Parisian papers of the same class. He disproved the existence of any similarity of the sort he mentioned by explicitly admitting that the French journals against which he warned us are utterly venal, and express not public sentiment, but the views of individuals with ends to gain and money to spend. Bad as some of our papers are, few of them—probably none of any importance—are to be influenced by direct bribery. That is a depth of depravity far below the most conscienceless sensationalism.

—When Señor DU BOSC presented to the residents of Toronto Spain's version of the Cuban insurrection and of the war with the United States he spoke to a great audience in which was included a large number of prominent officials and prelates. His wild denunciations of our Government and people, and his obvious misrepresentations of fact, especially as regards Cuban taxation and Spain's scheme of autonomy, were warmly applauded, and at the close of the lecture, one of his most distinguished auditors rose and hailed him as personified disproof that Spain is ignorant, unprogressive, or corrupt. Taking it all in all, Señor DU BOSC had good reason to think himself among friends, and he heard not a word to indicate that the United States had a friend in the city. Last Saturday evening Toronto had a chance to hear the other side. Señor TEJADA, a member of the New York Junta, went there expressly for the purpose of answering Señor DU BOSC, and he delivered an address whose eloquence was that derived from a personal experience of Spanish domination, and whose accuracy of assertion could not be doubted by any one who has followed the recent course of events. He had what The Toronto Mail and Empire calls "a small but appreciative and sympathetic audience," and if there were any notabilities in it, they seem to have escaped the reporter's eye. Señor TEJADA simply demolished the Spanish Secretary's statistics as to taxation, explained the difference between Canadian and Cuban autonomy, and told story after story to illustrate the treatment which Cuban men and Cuban women have received from alien rulers. In seconding a vote of thanks to Señor TEJADA one of his hearers, the Rev. C. O. JOHNSTON, took occasion to condemn Señor DU BOSC because he had played golf the first Sunday after reaching Toronto. That excited a protest from another person present, and the row over this important and highly relevant matter apparently caused Señor TEJADA to be forgotten.

NO MORE TERRITORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be a consensus of excited opinion displayed by European nations on the possible intentions of the United States in regard to the permanent occupation of the Philippine Islands, which have lately fallen into our hands. If any one in America could advocate an annexation of such a conglomeration of savage and uncivilized human beings as infest these islands he must be an irrational and a degenerate. It was supposed Admiral Dewey was sent to destroy a Spanish fleet, not to annex an archipelago or to set up a Government over it. Having accomplished that, what do we want of such an addition to our already mixed population, and the various knotty problems confronting us here at home? When we have freed Cuba from Spanish rule, which we have undertaken, are we to go roaming through the tropics to hunt Spain and take possession of all her colonies? Do let us practice some common sense and wisdom in the adjustment of our future when we have freed Cuba.

No rivalry with old European nations in army and navy. No American wants any more territory. We have much more now than can be well governed, "of the people, by the people, for the people." The Monroe doctrine is our safeguard, and it is most devoutly to be wished our Government will maintain it in the face of all opposition.

L. W. C.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, May 16, 1898.

WHY HAVE WEST POINT?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not abolish West Point? It is true that the people have thought it was meant to train young men in the profession of arms, and that after years of arduous study and practical experience they would be qualified to command armies.

We know better now; it is only necessary to have a political "pull" or possess millions to qualify a man for the position of Brigadier General. Men who have devoted their lives to the study of the science of war are ignored for high positions, and civilians appointed who, without any knowledge of war, outrank them. Why not exhaust our available list of army officers for high positions and let those unqualified take their places as subordinates?

The whole thing is an outrage and a wrong. An outrage to our army officers, who are entitled to promotion, and a deadly wrong to our volunteers.

Thousands of soldiers will lose their lives from such disregard of right and common sense.

We had our lesson in the civil war, but it seems it is to go unheeded. There is not a graduate of West Point that is not better qualified and that would not better fill the position than the majority of those nominated by the President for Brigadier Generals.

VETERAN OF CIVIL WAR.

New York, May 17, 1898.

WHERE THE REAL STRUGGLE IS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In destroying the Spanish fleet in Asiatic waters have we not done all that was useful and expedient in that direction, and would it not be the part of wisdom to abandon the idea of seizing and holding the Philippines? These islands are very large, and contain a population of over 10,000,000, composed of a variety of semi-civilized and barbarous races. How such a possession can be anything but a constant source of annoyance, danger, and expense to us, it is hard to conceive, even should we be successful in obtaining control with the few volunteers it is proposed to send across the wide Pacific.

Our ships at Manila might be of some use elsewhere, though, of course, the absence of an isthmian canal prevents their guarding our Atlantic cities.

The work of crushing the Spanish fleet in the Caribbean Sea, and of driving the Spaniards out of Cuba and Puerto Rico is now cut out for us, and we have clearly enough for our infant navy and army to do without wasting strength in the Antipodes. If the Senate will consent to supply the money, we will, of course, win in the end. The real struggle on the part of the better elements of this country is now not so much with Spain as with the silver Senators at Washington.

W.

New York, May 17, 1898.

Credit to Mr. Whitney.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article given in your paper this morning, credited to The Philadelphia Times, which renders honor to William C. Whitney as the founder of the American navy of to-day, and as, consequently, a great benefactor of our country, is most timely and acceptable.

No opportunity for recognizing this great service rendered by Mr. Whitney should be allowed to pass unavailed of.

BRONSON MURRAY.

No. 238 West Fifty-second Street, New York, May 17, 1898.

It Was Heterophemy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article on "Señor Polo's Stay in Canada," in to-day's TIMES, first page, sixth column, the writer says: "Kosciusko was received here, entertained in Washington in official circles, and allowed to raise funds."

Kosciusko visited us in 1797, but there was no official Washington until 1800. The Century Dictionary defines "heterophemy" as "the saying of one thing when another is meant." Richard Grant White was, I think, the originator of the word. Did not the writer of the article say "Kosciusko" when "Kossuth" was meant?

J. C. D. B.

Hudson, N. Y., May 17, 1898.

Revenue from Tea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that our legislators in Washington seem determined to levy so many unpopular taxes, many of which will be difficult of honest collection, while they could raise $15,000,000 of revenue which the Government now needs by replacing the duty on tea, with the certainty that a large portion of the duty would be paid by the foreign producers?

E. A. WILLARD.

New York, May 16, 1898.

"LIVING AND DYING NATIONS."

From Lord Salisbury's Speech to The Primrose League, May 4.

You may roughly divide the nations of the world as the living and the dying. On one side you have great countries of enormous power growing in power every year, growing in wealth, growing in dominion, growing in the perfection of their organization. Railways have given to them the power to concentrate upon any one point the whole military force of their population and to assemble armies of a magnitude and power never dreamed of in the generations that have gone by. Science has placed in the hands of those armies weapons ever growing in their efficacy of destruction, and, therefore, adding to the power—fearfully to the power—of those who have the opportunity of using them. By the side of these splendid organizations, of which nothing seems to diminish the forces and which present rival claims which the future may only be able by a bloody arbitrament to adjust. By the side of these there are a number of communities which I can only describe as dying, though the epithet applies to them, of course, in very different degrees and with a very different amount of certain application. They are mainly communities that are not Christian, but I regret to say that is not exclusively the case, and in these States disorganization and decay are advancing almost as fast as concentration and increasing power are advancing in the living nations that stand beside them. Decade after decade they are weaker, poorer, and less provided with leading men or institutions in which they can trust, apparently drawing nearer and nearer to their fate and yet clinging with strange tenacity to the life which they have got. In them misgovernment is not only not cured but is constantly on the increase. The society, and official society—the Administration—is a mass of corruption, so that there is no firm ground on which any hope of reform or restoration could be based, and in their various degrees they are presenting a terrible picture to the more enlightened portion of the world—a picture which, unfortunately, the increase in the means of our information and communication draws with darker and more conspicuous lineaments in the face of all nations, appealing to their feelings as well as to their interests, calling upon them to bring forward a remedy. How long this state of things is likely to go on of course I do not attempt to prophesy. All I can indicate is that that process is proceeding, that the weak States are becoming weaker and the strong States are becoming stronger. It needs no specialty of prophecy to point out to you what the inevitable result of that combined process must be. For one reason or for another—from the necessities of politics or under the pretense of philanthropy—the living nations will gradually encroach on the territory of the dying, and the seeds and causes of conflict among civilized nations will speedily appear. Of course it is not to be supposed that any one nation of the living nations will be allowed to have the profitable monopoly of curing or cutting up these unfortunate patients, [laughter,] and the controversy is as to who shall have the privilege of doing so, and in what measure he shall do it. These things may introduce causes of fatal difference between the great nations whose mighty armies stand opposite, threatening each other. These are the dangers, I think, which threaten us in the period that is coming on. It is a period which will tax our resolution, our tenacity, and imperial instincts to the utmost. Undoubtedly we shall not allow England to be at a disadvantage in any rearrangement that may take place. [Cheers.] On the other hand, we shall not be jealous if desolation and sterility are removed by the aggrandizement of a rival in regions to which our arms cannot extend. But be that how it may, it is only another ground for me to implore you not to imagine that because we have settled the affairs of Ireland, because our own internal politics seem calm, because we seem capable of dealing with any problem that may arise—not to imagine that the time has come when the spirit of the lesson preached by the Primrose League is less necessary to the health and security of this country. Do not abate your efforts because you think your task is done. Your task is ever living, and it never was more important than now, as is indicated by the threatening circumstances of the world outside to which I have alluded. It will then be for the advantage of England, and for the advantage of the world, that England should be animated by a spirit of courage, of resolution, and of justice, and if she is so animated she will owe it much to following the counsels and giving strength to the organization which has been presented to her by the Primrose League. [Loud cheers.]

NUGGETS.

Eligible.

He—Does she belong to the smart set here?

She—Well, she ought to, for, dear knows, she's stupid enough.—Harlem Life.

A Common Failing.

Crimsonbeak—There's one funny thing I have noticed about my wife.

Yeast—What might that be?

"Why, she never discovers that she owns a temper until she loses it."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Inspiration.

Wright—The inspiration of the little ballad I published in this month's Harpury? My wife, of course.

Miss Flutter—Oh, how romantic.

"Oh, dear, no. I had to raise the cash to get her an Easter bonnet."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Too Much.

Anxious Mamma—Yes, Mr. Lakeside, the fact is I have three daughters who ought to be settled in life. Is this Western friend of yours a marrying man?

Mr. Lakeside (of Chicago)—Not to any great extent, Mum. I'm afraid he wouldn't want to take more than one of 'em.—New York Weekly.

THAT PHANTOM SPANISH FLEET.

From The Chicago Record.

It was a gnarly sailor man
Tattooed across the breast,
Who waddled toward a coil of rope
And sat thereon to rest.

The beard he wore was grizzly gray,
His face was crimson red,
He spat profusely at the tide
And scratched his ear and said:

"Time was when I was just a kid,
First follerin' the sea,
An' yarns like these was told within
The fo'c'sle to me.

"They told me of the spooky ship
Manned by a crew of ghosts
That rassled with the waves about
The Pattygony coasts.

"Likewise an' similar I heerd
Of speerit craft that would
Come bearin' down upon you in
Midocean neighborhood.

"Come bearin' down upon you till
There wan't two foot to spare—
Then disappeared in half a wink
An' left you shakin' there.

"Ay, man an' boy, fer forty year
I've heerd them tales of old;
I've set amongst my mates an' stared
At dreadful yarns they told.

"But stranger than the lot of them
Rolled up in one, an' tied,
Is these here statements that we hear
Right now on ev'ry side.

"Ten hundred times as odd as is
That Flyin' Dutchman case
Is this about the Spanish fleet
Which we're a-givin' chase.

"They seen it up by Eastport, Maine,
One pleasant, quiet morn,
An' next day some one sighted it
A-roundin' of Cape Horn.

"An' in between a merchantman
Comes in an' swears he viewed
Them ships in longitude 16
An' 80 latitude.

"But just as we have hunted it
An' when the place is found,
A cable comes from Labrador:
'Spain's boats is here, aground.'

"Which makes us happy fer an hour,
An' then from Martinique
We hear: 'That Spanish squadron's here
An' has been fer a week.'

"One ocean Captain says he seen
Them vessels out at sea
Headed fer Spain an' also fer
The coast of Carribbee.

"Yet, speakin' of the self-same hour,
Another says their smoke
Caught his attention as he was
Ten mile off Cape Saint Roque.

"They fly by night; they fly by day;
A million knots or so
In half a minute is the speed
At which them Spaniards go.

"From Delagoa Bay around
Up to the Benin Bight
Is just a little easy jaunt
That takes up half a night.

"An' judgin' by the last reports
About their movements I'm
A liar if them ships ain't been
Six places at one time.

"It beats the Flyin' Dutchman cold,
It beats all ghosts an' such
The way them Spanish warboats chase
Around the world so much.

"Them stories that I used to hear
In old times, as I says,
Ain't nothin' to what's printed in
The papers nowadays.

"As I was sayin'—" Down the pier
A boy, with all his might
Came crying: "Extree! Extree, here!
De latest from de fight!"

The gnarly sailor paid his price
And turned the printed sheet,
Wherein a "special cablegram"
Looked up, his eyes to greet.

"I learn there are no Spanish ships,
And never were," he read.
The sailor man spat at the tide.
"Well, I'll be darned!" he said.

NEW SPANISH MINISTRY

Several Changes in the Cabinet Selected by Premier Sagasta.

GAMAZO THE STRONGEST MAN

The Liberal Leader Selected for Minister of the Colonies—Leon y Castillo Takes Charge of the Foreign Portfolio.

MADRID, May 17.—It is announced semi-officially this evening that the reconstructed Cabinet will probably be made up as follows:

President of the Council—Señor PRAXEDES SAGASTA.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Señor LEON Y CASTILLO.
Minister of War—Lieut. Gen. CORREA.
Minister of Marine—Vice Admiral BUTLER.
Minister of the Colonies—Señor GAMAZO.
Minister of Finance—Señor LOPEZ PUIGCERVER.
Minister of the Interior—Señor F. R. CAPDEPON.
Minister of Justice—Señor C. GROIZARD.
Minister of Public Instruction—Señor ROMERO GIRON.

The exact composition of the new Ministry is still undefined, but it is thought that there may be changes in the foregoing list. Some persons regard it as certain that Señor Gatado will enter the Cabinet. It is also rumored that Señor Capdepon may finally take the Colonial portfolio, and that in such an event Señor Aunon or Admiral Camara may become Minister of Marine.

Premier Sagasta's Cabinet presents no radically new features, except in his evident obedience to the Cortes in selecting the fiery Deputy Leon y Castillo for the Foreign portfolio and Señor Giron as Minister of Public Instruction. Both these men have no prominence at all antedating the war between Spain and the United States, while Vice Admiral Butler has yet a reputation to make even in Spain. As for the rest, all have figured at one time or another in the various Liberal Cabinets.

Four were Ministers in the late Cabinet—Correa of War, Groizard of Justice, Puigcerver of Finance, and Capdepon of the Interior. In the Cabinet preceding the last one of the late Canovas, Groizard held the portfolio of Minister of Public Works, Puigcerver that of Interior, and Capdepon that of Justice. It was this Cabinet which gave way to the desire for a campaign of extermination in Cuba. Capdepon had already been Minister of the Interior in 1889.

Perhaps Señor Gamazo, who was Minister of Finance in 1893, is the strongest man of the party in the new Cabinet. He is a relative of Señor Maura, who was the author of the first Cuban home rule bill. Señor Maura was also in the 1893 Cabinet as Minister for the Colonies. Both Señor Maura and the Marquis di Armijo, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1889, refused to serve Sagasta in the present moment. This fact may be taken as the sign of how unstable the present Cabinet is regarded by the foremost Liberals in Madrid.

When similar crises have arisen it has meant the fall of the Liberals at once, but this time everybody understands that the Conservatives, divided as they are against the dynasty, could not be trusted with the Government.

Whether Sagasta's new Cabinet can continue to exist will depend entirely upon how long Leon y Castillo, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, aided by Señor Gamazo, can maintain a bold front toward the United States that will satisfy the war party in the Cortes.

NEW CABINET'S POLICY.

Gamazo and Maura Demand a Complete Programme—King's Birthday Celebration Omitted.

LONDON, May 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"Señor Sagasta spent the whole day in conferences with several members of the last Cabinet and in fresh negotiations with the leaders of the Right Wing of the Liberals, Señor Gamazo and Señor Maura, who insist upon obtaining, as a condition of their joining the Ministry, a well defined programme upon the following points: The war, the international question, the Colonial policy in the West Indies and the Philippines, home affairs and finance, both for present urgent ways and means, and for the future reorganization.

"Señores Gamazo and Maura aim at vigorous action in every respect to convince both the enemies and friends of Spain that the nation itself and the new Cabinet intend to show themselves equal to the task of facing all present emergencies and of arriving at definitive solutions.

"The Spanish papers resolutely discuss the expediency of Continental alliances, which they affect to consider one of the principal objects of the future Cabinet. The Republican papers urge an alliance with France and Russia, at the same time agreeing with the monarchical papers in expecting much from the attitude of Emperor William. The Ministerial papers are equally keen and bitter for alliances against England.

"The Queen Regent has suspended all receptions and festivities arranged for in Madrid and the provinces on the occasion of the twelfth birthday of her son to-day (Tuesday) in view of the war and the situation in Spain. She, however, distributed 25,000 pesetas among the local charities and hospitals. Numerous telegrams of sympathy were received from foreign Courts, the most conspicuous being from the Pope, Emperor Francis Joseph, Emperor Nicholas, Emperor William, and ex-Queen Isabella of Spain."

Gen. Azcarraga Insulted.

LONDON, May 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Gen. Sanchez Mira to-night insulted Lieut. Gen. Azcarraga, Minister of War in the last Canovas Cabinet, and the head of the Ministry organized after the murder of Canovas. The incident occurred in the Puerta del Sol. They were separated, and the military authorities will probably prosecute Gen. Mira."

SPAIN'S COMMERCE IN DETAIL.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The commerce of Spain and her dependencies is the subject of a series of interesting and exhaustive tables presented in the Monthly Summary of "Finance and Commerce," just issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. These tables show the commerce of Spain and her colonies with the United States and with other parts of the world in detail, covering a term of years, and including the latest attainable figures in each case. The tables which present the record of commerce of Spain are followed by those relating to her colonies, among them being several statements regarding the commerce of the Philippine Islands, which are now especially interesting. These show that the exports of Spain to the Philippine Islands have increased from $800,038 in 1887 to $7,972,583 in 1896.

Her chief exports to the Philippines were cotton fabrics, which alone amounted to about two-thirds in value of her total exports to those islands, the remainder being made up of leather and its manufactures, paper, preserved foods, wine, flour, iron and steel, machinery and numerous other articles of less importance.

Of her imports from the Philippines, over two-thirds were tobacco, the remainder being sugar, flaxseed, coffee, cocoa, fruits, &c. The commerce of the United States with the Philippines is also presented in a special table, showing imports from those islands ranging from $9,159,857 in 1893 to $4,383,740 in 1897, the most important of these imports being manila and sugar.

The exports of the United States to the Philippines ranged from $154,878 in 1893 to $94,597 in 1897, including mineral oils, breadstuffs, cotton goods, chemicals, manufactures of iron and steel, and other articles. A series of tables is also presented showing the receipts and expenditures of the Government of Spain in detail during a term of years, also the condition of the Bank of Spain each week from Jan. 1, 1895, to April 9, 1898.

SPANISH FOURS IRREGULAR.

LONDON, May 17.—Spanish fours opened at 33⅝, an advance of ⅝ over yesterday's final quotation. Spanish fours closed at 33¼, a net advance of ¼. After the closing of the Stock Exchange Spanish fours were quoted at 32⅝.

PARIS, May 17.—Active business and a general recovery were the features of the Bourse transactions to-day. This was owing to the firmness of the London market, which caused many repurchases. But later in the day prices fluctuated and closed barely steady. Spanish fours opened at 33⅝, 3-16 higher than yesterday's closing price. Spanish fours closed at 33¼, a net decline of 3-16.

MADRID, May 17.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 58. Gold was quoted at 79.50.

BARCELONA, May 17.—Spanish fours, 58.10.

POOL IN TRAFFIC TO ITALY.

HAMBURG, May 17.—The General Italian Navigation Company, the "La Veloce" Steamship Company, and the Hamburg-American Steamship Company have signed an agreement to pool their business between Italy and America.

PERU'S NEW CABINET.

LIMA, Peru, May 17, (via Galveston, Texas.)—The new Cabinet is composed as follows:

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Justice—Dr. Losyza.
Minister for Foreign Affairs—Senhor Melton F. Porras.
Minister of Finance—Senhor Ignacio Roy.
Minister for Home Affairs—Senhor José M. Lapuente.
Minister of Public Works—Dr. Floros.
Minister for War—Senhor Rosagill.

SAILING OF A GERMAN FLEET.

LONDON, May 17.—The movements of a German squadron, which this morning left the Firth of Clyde, southwest coast of Scotland, are probably responsible for the following remarkable and evidently erroneous bulletin issued by Lloyds this evening, on a dispatch from the society's agent at Tor Head, northeast coast of Ireland:

"Four battleships and two cruisers flying the American colors passed Rathlin Island (in the North Channel, northwest of Tor Head,) at 7 o'clock this evening, going westward."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, May 17.—In the House of Lords to-day the Liberal leader, the Earl of Kimberley, in questioning the Government as to its intention in regard to Wei-Hai-Wei, referred to the recent speech of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, said the alliance mentioned by the latter could only have been an alliance for mutual defense against Russia, and asked if the matter was so far advanced "that we may soon hear of a great alliance with a European power." He explained that he could not conceive of an alliance with the United States, because it would be contrary to the policy the latter had always pursued, adding that unless the Government had made such approaches in the direction of an alliance that ere long the House might hear of its conclusion, nothing was more likely to prevent its conclusion than Mr. Chamberlain's speech.

The Marquis of Salisbury, in reply, declined to discuss Mr. Chamberlain's speech on the plea that he did not have it in his hands.

Referring to Wei-Hai-Wei, the Premier declared that that port had been occupied "to encourage Chinese reform and to show Japan and Korea our naval power."

Continuing, the Marquis of Salisbury said the Government's policy was the development of commerce and friendly relations with all nations.

LONDON EDITORIAL COMMENT.

LONDON, May 18.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning on the discussions in Parliament yesterday and the Hispano-American situation, says:

"The United States will regard with equanimity the threat of a general conflagration in Europe, in which Spain would be reduced to the rôle of a subordinate actor. It is the danger of any consequence of this kind, indeed, that will make Continental powers think twice and thrice before interfering in the Spanish-American quarrel."

The editorial proceeds to refute the arguments offered by Michael Davitt against an Anglo-American alliance and says:

"In spite of Mr. Davitt's protest we take leave to express our conviction, as well as our hope, that Mr. Chamberlain's plain speaking on a subject which has long occupied the minds of thoughtful men on both sides of the Atlantic had produced a good effect."

The Standard this morning says:

"The contrast between the speeches of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain has led to fresh rumors of Cabinet dissension; but it appears probable that, if any such differences existed, they had reference not to the general position of foreign affairs, but to the situation in West Africa and to the extent of the concessions it was advisable to make in order to establish a friendly understanding with France.

"There is reason to believe that Anglo-French relations have improved, and the prospects of a settlement are more hopeful than they have been for some time. It is rumored that the Foreign Office has agreed to concessions in West Africa in return for French concessions elsewhere, not impossibly in connection with the developments of English trade in China."

The Daily News says it hears that "while Mr. Chamberlain's intention to take the line he did in his Birmingham speech was not communicated to the Cabinet, it was fully made known to Lord Salisbury, and met with his approval."

SYMPATHY OF SOUTH AFRICA.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—C. W. Van der Hoogt, Secretary of the State Board of Immigration, has received a letter from President Kruger of the South African Republic, in answer to a letter of congratulation upon his re-election on behalf of Gov. Lowndes and the Hollanders and Americans in this State. After thanking Mr. Van der Hoogt for his expressions of good will he adds:

"The good disposition of our country in regard to the citizens of your great Republic is evermore an established fact, and the terrible loss of the warship—the Maine—has met with a sentiment of sympathy by this Government, and it expressed the hope that the strained relations which exist at present between your Government and that of Spain may be settled in a peaceful manner."

The letter was written at Pretoria April 10.

Neutrality of Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 17.—Proclamations have been issued all over the country announcing the neutrality of Mexico between Spain and the United States, and efforts have been made to prevent discussion of the war. The conduct of the Government is frankly and energetically impartial. High Mexican military officials continue to comment upon the advisability of the United States landing troops in Cuba, declaring it to be sound strategy.

No Protest to the Netherlands.

THE HAGUE, May 17.—Up to this afternoon no protests have been received from Washington regarding the coaling and provisioning of Spanish warships at Curacoa, Dutch West Indies.

ITALIAN MONARCHY'S PERIL

A Vast Plot Concocted to Secure Possession of Rome and Declare a Republic.

A DEPUTY HAD THE MANIFESTO

Other Towns Would Have Been Asked to Join on a Home-Rule Basis—A Strike Planned to Tie Up the Railroads.

LONDON, May 18.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The danger of a Cabinet crisis has been surmounted, and Ministers will meet Parliament at the beginning of June. There now seems no doubt that a vast regular plot had been concocted against the Italian monarchy. It was directed, some say, from Switzerland, some from Paris, some from London. Action was to be confined to Republicans, Socialists, and Anarchists, while the Clericals were to help it on with their influence.

"The first attempt of the revolutionists would have been to gain possession of the centre of the town, occupying the City Hall, the Central Post Office, the telegraph office, the royal palace, and the prefecture, installing at once a kind of provisory Government.

"The first decree of this provisory Government would have been an announcement of the fall of the monarchy and a proclamation of a Federal republic by a manifesto, a sketch of which was found on the person of a Republican Deputy, Signor de Andreis, when he was arrested.

"The second act would have been an indication to other towns to join in the movement, granting each of them home rule, as at the time of the Italian mediaeval communes, together with a revolution and general strike among railroad servants and employes, in order to take away from the Government the possibility of transporting troops."

MILLS HOUSE ELEVATOR FALLS.

It Was Overcrowded, but Air Cushions Saved the Occupants.

Fourteen persons had a narrow escape from serious injury by the fall of an elevator in the Mills House yesterday morning. The elevator was stopped by safety cushions after it had descended two stories. The car was overcrowded, and had reached the fifth floor, when it began to start down with great rapidity. Augustus Wade, the conductor, could not check it, but at the third story the cushions performed this service for him, and the elevator stopped with an abruptness that shook up and badly frightened every one in the car.

The elevator, an electric appliance, was not injured, and was soon in service again, but the guests of the hotel viewed it with much suspicion all day.

NOISE AT THE ACADEMY.

"Shenandoah" was performed at "popular prices" and with an excess of yells and explosions of gunpowder, in the Academy last night. The house was crowded, and many Grand Army men, some in uniform, with their banners and drums, lent to the auditorium a warlike appearance. Mr. Howard's play was given, as it frequently has been in recent years, with some curtailment of the dialogue and some sacrifice of dramatic to merely pictoral effect.

The picture of the battle in the valley and the retreat of the Union forces checked by the timely arrival of Sheridan, was really splendid in its way. No wonder it aroused the susceptible spectators to cheers. But the cheers were somewhat too prolonged; and the act drop was raised too many times. Afterward Miss Gertrude Quinlan sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and the audience joined in the chorus.

In the dramatic part of the entertainment the famous letter scene and the episode of young Bedloe's death just after his exchange, were effectively done. Clarence E. Holt as Kercheval West, B. F. Horning as Heartsease, T. F. James as Bedloe, Harry Allan as Buckthorn, Mary Shaw as Mrs. Haverhill, Amy Rickard as Madeline West, and Isabelle Evesson as Gertrude were all as satisfactory as could be expected in the circumstances.

Programme of the Lambs' Gambol.

In the "first part" of the Lambs' entertainment at the Metropolitan Opera House next Monday night Stuart Robson, Willie Collier, and Ignacio Martinetti will handle the bones, while Nat Goodwin, Jefferson De Angelis, and H. C. Barnabee will shake the tambourines. The sentimental soloists will be Chauncey Olcott, Eugene Cowles, De Wolf Hopper, H. C. Barnabee, W. H. McDonald, Digby Bell, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, and others. Francis Carlyle, H. M. Woodruff, J. E. Kellerd, Clay Greene, and Walter Hale will be in the chorus. Mr. Goodwin will warble "Hit with a Brick," "The Chestnut Girl" will be Stuart Robson's song. Olcott will sing "When the Robins Nest Again." Cowles will sing "Annie Laurie." The instrumentalists will be Victor Herbert's band. Joseph Holland and Fitz Williams will appear in a pantomime called "Affaire d'une Melodie." A burlesque of "The Heart of Maryland" and an afterpiece, giving a glimpse of stageland, entitled "Called Perfect at 10," will be in the bill.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Victor Thrane has arranged for another visit to this country next season of Martinus Sieveking, the Dutch pianist, who appeared here last November. Sieveking will tour the country and give a series of fifty concerts.

Ovid Musin, the violinist, who was for a time identified with the National Conservatory of Music at Liege, has decided to again visit this country in August. M. Musin made a professional tour of the United States several years ago.

Manager J. Duke Murray of the Grand Opera House will on May 28 sever his connection with the theatre of which he has been manager during the past three seasons. Mr. Murray became a member of Augustus Pitou's staff in 1894, as representative of the "Mme. Sans Gêne" company, and has been with him ever since. It is understood that he has accepted a very advantageous offer.

Manager E. J. Gilmore will probably introduce to this city again Dan Godfrey's Grenadier Guards Band of London, who have not been heard in this city since the time of "Pat" Gilmore's carnival of music in 1872. The band is now filling an engagement in Canada, and if Mr. Gilmore cannot arrange for a series of concerts at the Academy of Music, the Madison Square Garden will be secured for a week.

Manager Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre will sail for Europe to-morrow to make arrangements for Mme. Sorma's reappearance in this country next year and to reorganize his company. He will in all probability also arrange for the appearance in this country next season of a very prominent German actor whose name he is not desirous of making public at this time. During his stay abroad Mr. Conried will visit Hermann Sunderman, the author of "Johannis," and arrange for the production of his religious play with a company completely organized abroad. The play will be staged at a Broadway theatre. Mr. Conried expects to return the latter part of August.

THE TOURAINE ACCIDENT.

Pilot Gustave Peterson, who was in charge of the steamship La Touraine when she ran down a surfboat laying mines off Sandy Hook on Saturday last and drowned two men, made a statement yesterday to the Pilot Commissioners.

Pilot Peterson said that he had rounded the Southwest Spit and stood down the narrow part of the channel, when the patrolboat notified him to keep off the buoy on the starboard side. He said he then noticed a small boat in the middle of the narrow channel, apparently stationary. He said that the steamship Ems was just ahead of him, and he steamed slowly. Passing the first white can buoy he stopped his engines, and noticed that the small boat was two points off the port bow, possibly 600 or 700 feet away. He was heading northeast by east, and when fifty feet from the small boat she signaled him to stop. The engines had already stopped, but the pilot said, the steamer drifted and fouled the wire the men were at work on, capsizing the boat. He said that he did not go to the aid of the men in the boat as a number of tugs were on hand.

The Pilot Commissioners received the report, but did not act upon it.

HELEN GOULD LAYS A STONE.

She Spreads the Mortar at Overton Hall, Northfield, Mass.—Mrs. Russell Sage Present.

NORTHFIELD, Mass, May 17.—The cornerstone of Overton Hall, Mount Hermon School, was laid this afternoon by Miss Helen Gould. The ceremony was postponed yesterday by reason of inclement weather.

Miss Gould arrived yesterday from New York, accompanied by Mrs. Russell Sage. The ladies were met at the station by D. L. Moody. The exercises to-day were attended by students from both the Mount Hermon School and Northfield Seminary. The Rev. A. E. Pierson of Philadelphia and the Rev. R. A. Porrey of Chicago took part in the devotional exercises. Mr. Moody then delivered an address, and the usual documents were placed in the granite block, and Miss Gould, assisted by Mr. Moody and the head mason, spread the mortar.

After the cornerstone had been lowered to its final resting place, Miss Gould turned to the audience and said:

"I declare this stone well laid, and pray God to bless all those who come within this building."

The Rev. Dr. Porrey gave the benediction. The new building is named for Mr. James Overton of Scotland, who recently gave $25,000 toward its erection. When finished, it will accommodate 125 students.

CAPTURE OF A CONVENTION.

Republican Secures a Nomination for Congress in Place of a Democratic Aspirant.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 17.—The Thirteenth District Democratic Congressional Convention this afternoon ended in the bolting of a majority of the delegates and the placing of a second candidate in nomination. There were forty-six delegates present, but the first ballot for a nominee for Congressman showed 48 votes cast—26 for Charles S. Randall, who is a Republican ex-Congressman, and 22 for Charles T. Luce of this city. Amid cries of "Fraud," "Traitors," &c., a second ballot was taken, resulting: Randall, 25; Luce, 20; John I. Bryant of Fairhaven, 1.

The convention then adjourned, and the bolters, twenty-seven in number, repaired to another hall, organized, and nominated Charles T. Luce.

The bolters declared their intention of making a fight before the Ballot Law Committee.

Mr. Randall previously had announced his intention of running on nomination papers as an independent Republican candidate. This district is the one represented by the late Congressman Simpson.

The Republicans earlier in the day named William S. Greene of Fall River as their candidate.

CHICAGO'S ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

The Edison Interests Buy a Controlling Interest in All Other Companies.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Edison interests are now in absolute control of the entire electric lighting business of the City of Chicago. They have within a few months purchased the stock of every independent electric light company in active operation in the territory bounded by South Evanston on the north and the Indiana State line on the south, and these companies are now operating under the direction of President Samuel Insull of the Chicago Edison Company.

Among the concerns taken in are the following: Hyde Park Electric Light and Power Company, Hyde Park; Thompson-Houston Electric Light Company, Mutual Electric Light Company, People's Light and Power Company, People's Electric Light Company, Motor and Power Company, Englewood Electric Light and Power Company, Chicago Illuminating Company, Western Light and Power Company, Edgewater Electric Light Company, West Chicago Electric Light and Power Company, and Enterprise Power, Light, and Heat Company.

These companies are not to be merged with the Chicago-Edison Company, but will be consolidated into one company, under the name of the Commonwealth Electric Company, which will be controlled by the same interests as the Chicago-Edison Company.

WANT THE SPEEDWAY RESERVED

Owners of Fast Driving Horses Sign a Petition to the Park Board.

A good many owners of fast driving horses met last evening in the Windsor Hotel to protest against the proposed opening of the new Speedway to heavy vehicles and bicycles.

Among those who attended the meeting were Nathan Straus, M. Reid, T. Greenwood, George W. Grote, E. J. Mullett, H. Clay Glover, Frederick Gerken, A. J. Preston, A. H. Combs, E. B. Seaman, D. Harrington, Monroe D. Simon, C. Donaldson, Frederick Dietz, William G. Leland, and W. R. Janvier.

Mr. Straus was elected Chairman, and a petition to the Park Board was read and indorsed. The petition said that for many years there has not been in the city a single mile of ground suitable for light harness driving, although there are thousands of citizens who own and desire to use fast driving horses.

The petition refers to the law authorizing the construction of the speedway on the west side of the Harlem for fast driving horses, and goes on to say that the people of the city gain many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually from the money spent by the owners of fast trotting horses, and that still more will be spent if the new speedway will be reserved for their exclusive use, while, on the other hand, if heavy vehicles and bicycles are allowed on the speedway, fast trotting would become impossible, and an injustice will be done.

L. Rosenfeld, counsel for the local branch of the League of Wheelmen, came to the meeting and said that the league had recently met and passed a resolution agreeing that bicycles should be kept off the Speedway.

All present signed the petition and a committee, with Mr. Straus, was appointed to secure more signatures and present the petition to the President of the Park Board. It was also recommended to form a permanent organization of fast trotting men.

FATALLY WOUNDS A BURGLAR.

Brooklyn Policeman Shoots Him Through the Left Lung.

While chasing a gang of burglars in Brooklyn yesterday morning, Policeman David J. Murphy of the Adams Street Station shot and fatally wounded one of them. Murphy was standing at the corner of Lafayette Street and Hudson Avenue at about 2 o'clock, when he noticed two white men and two negroes on the opposite side of the street. The gang saw Murphy at the time, and one of them said loudly "Let's go up to the house and have some beer, boys."

The ruse failed to work. Murphy tracked them to the corner of De Kalb Avenue and Debevoise Place, a short distance from John Fraser's warehouse, at 49 De Kalb Avenue, which was afterward found to be the place selected for robbery. They separated, but a few moments later Murphy caught them near the window of the warehouse. He hailed them, and they ran, scattering in all directions.

Murphy chased one of them for two blocks. Repeated calls to the man to stop only made him run the faster, and Murphy fired. The man fell and was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital in an ambulance, and said he was Benjamin Ready of 214 Prince Street. He is a negro. The shot pierced his left lung, and he has not long to live. A jimmy and a chisel were found at the spot where Murphy caught the man. The warehouse door had the marks of the jimmy on it.

Metropolitan Life Dinner.

Representatives of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in this city to the number of 200 sat down to an informal dinner at the Hotel St. Denis last night, at which George H. Gaston, the Second Vice President of the company, presided. The only other representative of the home office present was Major B. R. Corwin, Superintendent of Agencies. Both made speeches.

Reporters on Warships.

"A Subscriber" is informed that the reporters on the warships now go wherever those vessels go. The Government censorship only applies to dispatches that are sent to parts of the world affected by the war, and not to news dispatches. The regulations of the Signal Service Bureau are printed in another portion of this paper.

NOTABLE MAY WEDDINGS

Clarence H. Mackay and Miss Katharine A. Duer Married at the Home of the Bride's Parents.

THE ARCHBISHOP OFFICIATES

The Rev. Father Connolly Assists Him in Performing the Ceremony—Many Society People Attend—Honeymoon at Westbury.

The end of the rapidly waning season was considerably brightened yesterday by the marriage of Miss Katharine Alexander Duer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, and Clarence Hungerford Mackay, the only living son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Mackay. The ceremony brought about 150 well-known society people to the home of the bride's parents, 17 West Twenty-first Street, where it was performed at noon by Archbishop M. A. Corrigan, assisted by his secretary, the Rev. Father James N. Connolly.

Mr. Mackay gave his farewell bachelor dinner a few nights ago, and on Monday evening dined with his parents at the Waldorf-Astoria, where his mother has been stopping since she came to this country from her home in Carlton Terrace, London, to be present at her son's wedding. The house decorations for the affair were elaborate and beautiful, and served a larger purpose than is usual at most weddings, as they were sent to the Working Girls' Club, by the wish of the bride, after the guests had taken their departure. The wedding gifts were not displayed.

The drawing room had been selected for the ceremony, where a grotto had been arranged at one end, of white lilies and apple blossoms. The mantel on one side was a mass of deep-colored bouganvilla, which was grown especially for the occasion, and was a prominent feature of the decorations. The woodwork of the doors leading to the hall and library adjoining, was concealed by long branches of apple boughs in bloom, tied with apple-green ribbon. The library decorations were pink and white in tone, swansonia, sweet peas, and moss roses being arranged there in vases, while American Beauty roses were used in profusion to decorate the hall, where Lander's orchestra was stationed, sheltered behind palms.

A number of desultory pieces were played before the ceremony, and as the bride descended the stairs "The Prophet" Wedding March was started. The bridal procession, which entered through an aisle formed, as usual, by bands of satin ribbon, was headed by the five ushers, Louis F. Holbrook Betts, Frank Lyon Polk, Philip M. Lydig, Williams P. Burden, and Walter S. Martin. Craig W. Wadsworth, who was to have been an usher, is now with the regiment of rough riders of which ex-Secretary Roosevelt is Lieutenant Colonel. The bridesmaids, Miss Inez Telfener, the bridegroom's cousin; Miss Lila V. Sloane, daughter of William Douglas Sloane; Miss Daisy Leiter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, and Miss Evelyn B. Burden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, followed, gowned in light blue silk, covered with white lace and carrying large loose bunches of long-stemmed gardenias.

The bride came next, on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She was gowned in heavy white satin, plainly made, and wore a long white veil. She carried a Princess bouquet of white orchids and Farleyense ferns, caught with broad satin ribbon, which was embroidered with orange blossoms. Her mother stood near, carrying a bouquet of pink roses and lilies of the valley. Mrs. John W. Mackay wore a gray flowered satin gown, with pearls, and carried a bunch of violets. The Princess Colonna, the bridegroom's sister, was in pink figured satin, and carried cuisine roses. The Countess Telfener, the bridegroom's aunt, carried pink Carnot roses. Mrs. Richard Irvin was gowned in white figured satin and wore a white aigrette and a rope of pearls. Her bouquet was of white violets. The bride met the bridegroom at the prie dieu. Mr. Mackay was attended by Columbus C. Baldwin, who took the place of Reginald Ronalds, now with Theodore Roosevelt's regiment, as best man. The bridegroom wore a boutonnière of white orchids, his best man and ushers wearing gardenias. The music was played during the wedding ceremony, but it was followed by the Wedding March from "Lohengrin."

After the first congratulations had been given, the bridal party and guests proceeded to the dining room, where a wedding breakfast was served at small tables. These tables were decorated in distinct colors, gardenias, lilies of the valley, and orange blossoms being used for the one occupied by the bridal party, and Jacqueminot roses, orchids, gardenias, and lilies of the valley for various others. A quantity of American Beauty roses was used about the room. The guests were reminded of the patriotic spirit of the time by the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Dixie," which were given by request.

Among those present were the Rev. Father Ducey, pastor of St. Leo's Church; Nikola Tesla, Alonzo Potter, Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Sr., Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Prince, Miss Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Whitney McVickar, Mrs. J. McG. Woodbury, Dr. and Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., James Gore King Duer, Miss C. K. Duer, Denning Duer, the bride's uncle; Mr. and Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. King, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney J. Smith, Miss Gerry, Whitney Warren, Miss Daisy Post, Richard Peters, G. Creighton Webb, Miss Sands, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Miss Melsa Wood, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Duncan Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Miss Turnure, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Miss Clapp, and Alfonso de Navarro.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mackay left the house about 3 P. M. and drove away in a victoria amid a shower of rice and congratulations. The bride's traveling costume consisted of a light-blue cloth gown, with black shoulder cape and black hat. Mr. Mackay wore a black derby and sack suit. They went to the Perry Tiffany cottage, Homewood, at Westbury, L. I., which they leased for a year, and where their honeymoon will be spent.

Clarence H. Mackay is a Director in the Postal Telegraph Company and President of the American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company. He belongs to the Union, Metropolitan, Lawyers, Country, Racquet, and Tennis, New York Yacht, Atlantic Yacht, Hardware, and Carteret Gun Clubs and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He has been living at the Belgravia, 611 Fifth Avenue, where his father also has apartments.

Rogers—Condé.

The wedding of Miss Marie Dorcas Condé, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Swits Condé, and Lebbeus Harding Rogers, Jr., which took place at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, last night, was one of the prettiest affairs of the season, and awakened wide social interest. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, officiated.

The pulpit was entirely banked over with palms, dogwood and apple blossoms, and the Austrian Orchestra played while the ushers, bridesmaids, and maid of honor passed down to the rear of the church from the vestry to meet the bride before the ceremony. The ushers, Stewart Pullman West, Henry Silcock, Edward Kurtz Cook, Joseph Hasson, Gerrish Milliken, and David B. Melick, were preceded by the maid of honor, the bride's younger sister, Miss Ruth Apama Conde, who wore white chiffon and yellow lace, and carried pink roses and pink orchids, as the bridal procession proper advanced to the music of the Lohengrin Wedding March. The bridesmaids, Miss Edwards, Miss Gray, Miss Freeman, and Miss Munro, who followed, wore shell pink chiffon and applique lace and carried pink roses.

The bride came in on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She was in ivory white satin, with flounce and front of point lace, and her tulle veil was caught with a five-pointed diamond coronet, similar in design to the crest of the Condés, one of the oldest of the Bourbon families. This was a gift from her father. She wore on the waist of the gown a large diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom. Her bouquet was of white orchids and lilies of the valley. She met at the pulpit the bridegroom, attended by Joseph Martin Schenck as best man.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 6 West Fifty-sixth Street. The bridegroom and bride received in the Louis Seize room, which was beautifully decorated with American Beauty roses in vases and asparagus fern. American Beauty roses were also used profusely in the dining room. Ex-Secretary and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. H. O. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. Jonas B. Kissam, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pincus, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Russell Sage, Lebbeus H. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Platt, and Miss Margaret L. Bottome were among the guests.

Mr. Rogers is a junior at Yale, and a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, but will discontinue his college course. He and his bride are planning a trip around the world.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson's Golden Wedding

SPRING LAKE BEACH, May 17.—The Rev. Dr. Thaddeus Wilson, who for forty years was pastor of the historical Shrewsbury Presbyterian Church, celebrated to-day the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding. The happy event took place at his home, in Ocean Avenue, and he and his wife received many valuable presents from the large number of relativs and friends who were present. Dr. Wilson has been a minister for half a century, and was married the same day he was ordained.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, pastor of the First Reformed Church, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at 152 Huntington Avenue, Boston. He had been in Boston for several weeks, and though ill, was not thought to be in danger until toward the last. The Consistory will meet to-night, and will take some action upon his death. Owing to his ill-health, Dr. Duryea had resigned his pastorate, and his letter of resignation was read only last Wednesday.

Dr. Duryea was of Huguenot and Dutch stock. His ancestors settled in the village of Bushwick, now a part of Brooklyn, nearly 200 years ago, and he was born at Jamaica. He was educated at Princeton, being graduated from both the college and the theological seminary. His first charge was a church in Troy, N. Y., where he remained three years, going from there to the Collegiate Church, in New York City, and afterward, in 1867, to the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, in Brooklyn, which had just been established.

He had scarcely been two years in charge of the church when he himself broke ground for a handsome new church. While officiating there he established a mission school in Atlantic Avenue, which grew rapidly, and is now known as the Duryea Presbyterian Church. Dr. Duryea remained in Brooklyn for ten years, and then resigned the pastorate to accept a call from the Central Congregational Church of Boston. During the ten years he spent in Boston he taught the senior class in philosophy at Wellesley College. He then went to Omaha, to one of the Congregational churches. In the Winter of 1893, when much suffering was experienced all over the country, Dr. Duryea was appointed in charge of the general work of relief in Omaha, Neb. He gave his church for house purposes, and gave aid to the crowd of unemployed, known as Killie's Army.

He soon after resigned his charge and came East, where, his health having been undermined, he abstained from active work for a year. He was called to the pastorate of the First Reformed Church in 1895. He is survived by a widow and two daughters.

Noah B. Stokely.

Noah B. Stokely, who died at his home, 250 President Street, in Brooklyn, last Sunday, was buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery yesterday, the funeral services being conducted by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Lyman, pastor of the South Congregational Church. Mr. Stokely had been in the employ of the Erie Railway for many years, and more recently he was in charge of the advertising department connected with the office of General Passenger Agent Roberts. He was a native of New York City and was sixty-nine years of age. It was on his birthday two months ago that he received the stroke of apoplexy which led to his death.

In 1861 Mr. Stokely was a member of the Seventh Regiment, and he went to the front in response to the first call for volunteers. After three months of service he was transferred to the Seventy-first Volunteer Regiment and promoted to a First Lieutenancy. He served with credit for three years, and after the close of the war he secured a position in the office of the United States Appraiser in this city, where he remained until he entered the employ of the Erie Railway, about twelve years ago.

John H. Lufberry.

John H. Lufberry, former Mayor and one of Rahway's (N. J.) best-known and lifelong citizens, died at his home yesterday aged eighty years. He was born in Rahway, N. J., and always lived there. He was Rahway's second Mayor, and was formerly a member of the Legislature. He was a Director in the Union County Bank, the Dime Savings Institution, the Rahway Fire Insurance Company, and the Rahway Gas Company, being one of the founders of the last-named company, with Jacob R. Shotwell, fifty years ago.

He was an authority on all historic matters pertaining to his native city, and was a son of Col. A. Lufberry of Revolutionary fame. He was a Democrat, but so upright in all his dealings, political or otherwise, that he was known as Honest John. His son was a member of the City Council the last term.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE HEYWOOD, Treasurer of the firm of Heywood Brothers and the Wakefield Rattan Company, Boston, died while asleep yesterday morning at Haines Landing, Me. His death was due to heart failure.

SAMUEL J. MINOTT, twenty-nine years old, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his home in Scotland Road, South Orange, N. J. He was a son of Joseph A. Minott, Secretary of the Goodyear Rubber Company, and was well known and popular in society circles in the Oranges.

GEORGE A. HAGGERTY died Monday at the Hotel Bristol, Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, aged sixty-two years. He was engaged in the manufacture of electrical appliances at 201 East Forty-seventh Street. He had been in poor health for some time and had just returned from Florida a few days before his death.

DR. EDWARD R. DUFFY died Monday at his residence, 361 West Fifty-eighth Street, aged fifty-three years. He was active in local politics on the Republican side, and was Chief Inspector of the Custom House and a United States Pension Examiner. The funeral services will be held this morning at the Church of the Paulist Fathers. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

SAMUEL BROOKS, who for many years was a well-known lawyer of this city, died Monday from heart disease at his home, 311 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in England in 1811. At the age of twenty-one years he came to America. Mr. Brooks practiced law until fifteen years ago, when his poor health compelled him to retire. The funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock this morning, in St. John's Chapel, Clermont and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn.

LANCASTER O. UNDERHILL, ninety years old, a descendant of Lord John Underhill, a British nobleman who came to this country in 1672 and settled at Oyster Bay, L. I., died at his home in Bronxville, N. Y., Monday, after a brief illness. He was born in Bronxville and was the son of Lawrence Underhill, the owner of a grist mill and one of the earliest settlers in that portion of Westchester County. About fifty years ago, when one track of the present Harlem Railroad to Tuckahoe was laid, he was appointed agent of the Bronxville station, and at the same time was made Postmaster. For over forty years he filled the position as station agent and acted as Postmaster until about two years ago, when his health failed. During his entire life Mr. Underhill was never more than a hundred miles from his home. He was the oldest male member of the Underhill Society of America, composed of the descendants of Lord John Underhill, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth. He leaves three daughters and a son.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Cottage Glassware.

Plain, etched, gold-band, also inexpensive cut Table Glass, suitable for Summer use. C. DORFLINGER & SONS, 915 Broadway, near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., New York.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—LORD'S OFFICES, 668 6th Av., near 39th, and 15th St., opposite Tiffany's; patronized by New York's best families; established 1860.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the renowned appetizer, is used over the whole civilized world; is imported from South America.

Lace Curtains and Blanket Cleaning. Lord's dyeing establishments, 668 6th Av., or 15th St., near Broadway.

Permit No Substitution. Insist Upon Carl H. SCHULTZ'S pure, correct Mineral Waters

E. & W. ELK. E. & W.
A new roll collar.

Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

DIED.

BROOKS.—At his late residence, 311 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, Samuel Brooks, in his 87th year.

Funeral services Wednesday, 18th inst., at St. John's Chapel, Clermont and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

CURTISS.—On Monday, May 16, 1898, Ella M., wife of Benjamin De F. Curtis, and daughter of the late Abner Mills.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 960 Park Av., on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

HALL.—On Monday, May 16, Mary Ann, beloved wife of William Hall, aged 69 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, 133 East 69th St., Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 10 A. M. Interment private.

MARLING.—On Sunday, May 15, at the residence of his parents, 32 West Forty-ninth Street, Harold Erskine, only son of Alfred E. and Harriet W. Marling, in the 13th year of his age.

Funeral private.

MILLS.—On May 16, at his residence, No. 116 East 29th St., after a short illness, Abraham, son of the late Prof. Abraham Mills.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., on Wednesday, May 18, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment private.

MINOTT.—On Monday, May 16th, Samuel J., son of Joseph A. and Mary K. Minott, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, Scotland Road, South Orange, N. J., on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 11:15 A. M. Train leaves New York for Mountain Station at 10:10 A. M., D., L. & W. R. R. Carriages will meet train at station. Interment at Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J.

MOORE.—On Monday, May 16th, Edward de Bebian Moore, younger son of John C. and Corinne de Bebian Moore, in the seventh year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, 165 West 57th St., on Thursday, 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

ROSENTHAL.—Minnie Rosenthal, beloved wife of Morris Rosenthal, mother of Louis and Herman Rosenthal, Pauline Lowenberg, and Lena Cohn.

Funeral Thursday, 10 A. M., 67 East 113th St.

WORK.—On Tuesday, May 17th, at her residence, No. 302 West 72d St., New York City, Jane C. Work, widow of the late John C. Work of this city and daughter of the late Rev. James Sharon of Derry, Penn.

Harrisburg (Penn.) and Columbus (Ohio) papers please copy.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

DEATHS REPORTED MAY 17.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May.
ACKERMAN, Lucinda, 139 W. 103d	65	16
ATTINELLI, Stefano, 409 E. 12th St	1	16
ARMITAGE, Anna, 149 E. 126th St	62	16
ALBERS, William, 511 W. 29th St	25	14
BUFOGLE, Josephine, Manhattan State Hospital	71	16
BELLAMY, Miriam, 104 W. 106th St	55	16
BINNER, Kate, 186 E. 75th St	48	16
BASKIN, Joseph B., 108 Ludlow St	70	15
BUTTERFIELD, Charles, White Plains Road	25	16
BARBAUS, Julia, 164 Attorney St	20	13
BERRIAN, Robert, 386 E. 8th St	3	17
BOWES, Thomas F., 1,176 Park Av	46	15
CALLAHAN, Ann, 216 W. 30th St	59	14
CIRRINCIONE, Vita, 344 W. 39th St	1	16
CAMPBELL, Mary L., 314 W. 119th	9	16
CRAVEN, Joseph, 98 Monroe St	25	15
CONROY, Mary A., 210 Avenue C	43	14
CAROLAN, Louis, Spuyten Duyvil	22	14
DONNELLY, Francis, 414 W. 37th St	2	15
DELMORE, Frank, 300 E. 95th St	21	16
DILLON, John, 239 Monroe St	5	14
DOWNEY, Mary, 407 E. 18th St	31	15
DOLDE, Sophie, 308 6th St	62	15
DUFFY, Martin, 6 Chatham Square	25	14
DUGAN, Eugene, 2,338 St. John's Av	31	16
EGAN, Mary E., 165 E. 102d St	25	16
FORGINO, Francesco, 167th St. and Amsterdam Av	4	15
FLANNERY, John, 740 2d Av	62	15
FEINTHUME, Sarah, 134 Monroe St	4	16
FLANAGAN, Walter B., 212 Bowery	58	15
FAZO, August, 250 Elizabeth St	35	11
FOX, Francis H., 440 W. 41st St	4	17
FRIEDMAN, Louis, Riverside Hosp	3	14
GILBERT, Elam, Almshouse	62	16
GREENBERG, Anne, 192 Henry St	34	14
GEDDEST, Charles, 96 1st St	28	16
GOTTSHEIMER, Dora, Hart's Island	74	14
HERDER, Amalie, 255 W. 19th St	63	15
HAHR, John, 121 Bowery	25	15
HEAGAN, John, 2,319 1st Av	47	14
HEALEY, Peter J., 395 Hudson St	45	16
HALL, Mary A., 133 E. 69th St	69	16
HUGHES, John F., 506 E. 83d St	1	17
HAFFORD, James J., 283 W. 132d St	1	15
ISAKOVITZ, Reze, 185 W. 63d St	61	16
JUDGE, Louisa, 134 Cherry St	34	16
KOEBEL, Philipine, 225 Avenue B	65	16
KLOSS, Philip, Westchester Av	42	15
KRAMER, John, St. Joseph's Hospital	40	14
LINDEMAN, Rose, 325 E. 65th St	21	15
LECONDES, Michael, 142 Chrystie St	5	15
LYNN, Charlotte, 112 E. 118th St	81	15
McKENNA, Mary, 543 W. 26th St	55	14
McKEEVER, Mary, 491 10th Av	66	14
McDOWELL, James, 514 W. 125th St	2	16
McAREE, John F., 449 W. 19th St	36	16
McGOLDRICK, John, St. Joseph's Hospital	47	15
MARLING, Harold E., 32 W. 49th St	12	15
MULLEN, Margaret, 415 W. 30th St	68	15
MULVANEY, Catharine, 170 E. 70th	80	15
MEE, John J., 217 E. 37th St	29	16
MILL, Abraham, 116 E. 29th St	61	16
MALOMIA, Mannella, 255 Elizabeth	3	15
MURPHY, Terrence, 70 Greenwich St	35	13
MILLETTS, Lizzie, 656 11th Av	38	14
NELSON, Delia, 25 Rutgers Place	1	15
NEWMAN, George F., 363 College Av	1	15
OFEN, Adelaide, Manhattan State Hos	49	16
O'CONNELL, Nellie, Manhattan State Hospital	18	14
O'BRIEN, Daniel F., 225 E. 57th St	3	15
O'NEIL, Mary, 84 Horatio St	72	16
PHELAN, Francis P., 217 E. 78th St	35	15
RYAN, Agnes C., 426 W. 51st St	27	15
REILLY, Francis B., 222 E. 30th St	23	16
SEAMAN, Emma, 206 W. 27th St	8	15
SMITH, Frank, 93 Amsterdam Av	42	15
SOMMERS, John, 326 Cherry St	37	15
SHAW, William, 344 W. 28th St	63	15
SWINNEY, Edward G., 467 W. 22d St	64	14
SILVA, Felix, 306 E. 113th St	1	16
SMITH, John, 531 Lenox Av	65	16
TAGGERT, James, Almshouse	56	15
TAYLOR, James, 224 E. 127th St	77	15
THOMPSON, Abram D., 126 West St	61	16
VALETT, Vincent, 425 E. 111th St	11	15
VINCENT, Mary, 288 Spring St	54	14
WOLF, Charles, 312 E. 55th St	33	15
WEISS, George L., 353 E. 74th St	35	14
WOODS, Harry, 50 Irving Place	34	16
WAGNER, Kate, 152 Cherry St	27	16
WEBER, Annie, Brooklyn	2	9
WALTERS, Catharine, Home for Aged	62	17
WEISS, Jacob, 1,206 Fulton Av	44	13
WIRZ, John, St. Joseph's Hospital	58	16
ZELLWEGER, Ulrich, 1,328 Tremont Av	70	15
Brooklyn.		
BELMONTE, Peter, 230 Union Av	2	16
BLISS, Ellen A., 527 Throop Av	50	16
BIEHAYN, George, 917 Metropolitan Av	6	16
BULLOCK, Elizabeth, 91st St. and 3d Av	47	16
BAAR, Carolina, 708 Metropolitan Av	33	15
BROOKS, Samuel, 311 Carlton Av	87	15
CLAYPOOLE, William, 52d St. and 2d Av	22	14
CLARK, Patrick, 796 Madison St	65	16
CABRE, Edna, 93 Cornelia St	5	16
CUNNINGHAM, John, 146 Butler St	5	16
DROOGAN, Mary, 180 N. 8th St	51	15
DONNELLY, Katherine, 209 Nassau Av	21	16
DOLAN, Isabella, 59th St. and 11th Av	5	14
DENSLOW, John, 27 Patchen Av	50	16
ETTINGER, Susie, 218 Withers St	28	15
FOY, Edward, 37 Garfield Place	60	17
FREY, Josie, 104 Gerry St	1	15
GOODCHILD, Minnie, 26 Carlton Av	21	14
GREBEL, John, 188 McDonough St	80	16
HEMING, Bridget, 292 Carlton Av	62	14
HORAN, Florence, 12 3d St	1	15
HODGES, William E., 18 Schafer St	31	14
JACOBY, John, 401 S. 4th St	27	16
KOPMANN, Frank X., 39 Central Av	49	15
KLAIBER, Louise F., 53 Windsor Pl	59	15
KRETH, Alma, 24 Little St	1	16
KARLE, Alois A., 216 Ten Eyck St	11	16
KEENAN, Bridget, St. Peter's Hosp	50	16
LIFLANDER, Philip, 168 N. 4th St	58	16
MULRAIN, Maggie, 241 N. 6th St	3	10
MAGRILL, William, 298 N. 2d St	22	16
MACKEY, John, 110 Somers St	27	15
McALLISTER, Maggie, 199 Huron St	1	16
McSTOPER, Josephine, 262 12th St	1	17
NASH, Thomas, St. Mary's Hospital	29	15
NELSON, Julia, 91 Pineapple St	16	15
OPSER, Rosa, 341 De Kalb Av	20	15
OROHO, Thomas, 341 Hudson Av	42	13
PATTERSON, Eliza J., 46 Liberty Av	78	15
PFIEFER, Anna M., 42 Hamburg Av	52	16
RAFFERTY, William, 647 Metropolitan Av	80	16
RYAN, John F., 1,192 Dean St	62	14
SIMPSON, Augustus H., 249 Putnam Av	33	16
SHEEHAN, James, Jr., 7 Lawrence Pl	24	16
SAMUELY, Henrietta, 157 Wythe Av	43	16
SCHNEIDER, Maria, 225 Humboldt St	2	17
SCHNEIDMAN, Barbara, 100 Sullivan St	70	15
SHIELDS, Jane, 37 Willoughby St	14	15
WOLF, Catharine, 155 Woodbine St	67	16

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Soldier of Manhattan,

And his Adventures at Ticonderoga and Quebec. By J. A. ALTSHELER, author of "The Sun of Saratoga." No. 225, Town and Country Library. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

SOME ENGLISH OPINIONS.

"A SOLDIER OF MANHATTAN illustrates with candor and impartiality that brief period during which the British and Americans were brothers in arms against the French. * * * Mr. Altsheler sets before us a stirring tale of love and war. * * * He writes in a brisk, straightforward style, eminently suited to the character of the narrator, the historical personages are boldly sketched, and the battle pictures full of life and movement."—London Spectator.

This book is for sale by all booksellers; or it will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers,

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72 Fifth Ave., New York.

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270 Broadway.

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Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

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907 BROADWAY,
Northwest Corner 20th Street.
Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT OF 35 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above-described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on JUNE 1, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

New York, May 14, 1898.

F. P. Olcott,
Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
} Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
of Clarksville, Ind.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds, dated October 1st, 1892.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of Article Fourth of the above mortgage, it will receive offers for the sale of twenty bonds of the above referred to Company, the price not to exceed 105 per cent. ($1,050) per bond, with interest to coupon date next ensuing, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-one thousand dollars ($21,000.) Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on May 31, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee, by E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world
ISSUED BY
Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON OFFICE, 33 LOMBARD ST., E. C.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000,
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANtile line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$207,083,907
Gold reserve	176,448,905
Net silver	7,271,191
United States notes in the Treasury	30,487,329
Treasury notes of 1890	1,833,139
Total receipts this day	997,309
Total receipts this month	16,495,845
Total receipts this year	357,422,795
Total expenditures this day	1,582,000
Total expenditures this month	28,670,000
Total expenditures this year	374,343,195
Deposits in National banks	28,505,583
National bank notes received for redemption	197,897
Government receipts from customs	589,259
Internal revenue	815,691
Miscellaneous	92,835

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Yesterday's sunshine helped yesterday's stock market. Some philosopher may some time make plain weather influences in Wall Street. That there are such influences Wall Street does not doubt, and yesterday's market betterment was persuasive in behalf of such theories.

Practically no news of importance developed anywhere. War news was lacking; there was little business news of interest.

***

Professional Wall Street has tried very ardently recently to be downcast, but what has come to pass in the crop markets, newly established ease in money, the continued growth of favorable international trade balances—such facts have chased despondency away. From all over the country come business reports that are encouraging.

Conservative calculators for months have been figuring that war uncertainties must much depress business, and especially have they looked for a representative bad showing in railway earnings. Gloominess on this account induced some investors to sell securities. Yet the continuing situation is that instead of falling off, showing decreases and threats against dividends, railway earnings all over the country score gains. The St. Paul Railroad is representative. In THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning is its current weekly statement—an increase of over $116,000, an increase of between 20 and 25 per cent. compared with the same week last year.

Exhibits like these play smash with business blues.

***

From the day-to-day speculative standpoint there may be some reasons for a little extra prudence at the moment in buying stocks, if for no other reason than that the short interest seems to have been much reduced and in some parts of the market apparently eliminated altogether. But reactions may be brought about by the market's best friends.

***

Government bonds were lower. The 4s, 1925, fell off ⅛, and the 5s ¼. There were sales of $1,000 5s, coupon, at 111, and $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 122¼.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	1	Manhattan Cons.	½
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Maryland Coal pf.	2½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	¾	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1¼	Missouri Pacific	1⅜
Am. Sugar Refs.	2	N. J. Central	½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Am. Tobacco	2¼	Norfolk & West. pf.	1
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Northern Pac. pf.	⅞
A., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Or. Imp., all in. pd.	¾
Brook. Union Gas	2⅛	Pacific Mail	½
Ches. & Ohio	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
C., B. & Q.	1⅜	Reading 1st pf.	¾
C., M. & St. P.	1⅛	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
Chi. & Northwest	1	St. Paul & Om.	⅞
C., R. I. & P.	1⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	½	Union Pacific	⅝
Consol. Gas	1⅝	Union Pacific pf.	⅞
Erie 1st pf.	¾	U. S. Express	4
Gen. Electric	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Illinois Central	¾	U. S. Rubber	⅞
Laclede Gas pf.	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	3⅜
Long Island	1	Wabash pf.	½
Louis. & Nash	1	West. Union Tel.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Balt. & Ohio	¾	Hawaiian Sugar	½
Central Pacific	1½	Lake Shore	1¾
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅞	Michigan Central	1
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	2½	Midland of N. J. 1st	1
C., M. & St. P. Term. 5s	2	Or. Short L. con. 5s	1
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s	2	Or. Short L. inc. A	1
Int. & G. Nor. 3d	2	Union El. 1st t. r.	2
Iowa Central 1st	2¾	Wilkes. & East. 1st	2½

Bond Declined.

B., C., R. & N. 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3@3½ per cent. for thirty days, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rate, 5@5½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6½ per cent. for choice single names, and 6½@7½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $152,756,114; balance, $10,230,567; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $990,970.

Money on call in London at 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝@3 11-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weaker. Posted rates were ½c lower, at $4.83, for sixty days, and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¾@$4.85⅞ for demand, $4.86¼@$4.86⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.21⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39 15-16@40 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—2½@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 25c premium. St. Louis—Par@40c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ½, to 117¾; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 84⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 54¾; St. Paul, ¼, to 97¾; Illinois Central, ¼, to 106½, and Erie, ⅛, to 12⅝. Declined—Atchison, ⅝, to 12⅝. Erie first preferred sold at 35¼; Pennsylvania at 58¾, and Reading at 9¼. British consols declined 3-16, to 110 3-16 for money, and 110⅝ for the account.

The Bank of England gained £238,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 35c, and exchange on London was 25f 33½c. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased 6,840,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 700,000 marks, "other" securities increased 920,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 36,840,000 marks. Gold was quoted in Rome at 108.15 against 107.90 Monday, and 107.35 a week ago. The gold premium at Madrid was 74¾, against 74 Monday and 100 a week ago. At Lisbon, 80, against 79 Monday and 76¾ a week ago. The premium at Buenos Ayres to-day was 157.20, unchanged from Monday, and against 156.20 a week ago.

R. V. HARNETT & CO.'S SALE.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 200 shares Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, $100 each, at 5⅝ per cent., and 4 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each, at 90 per cent.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $11,382,103, against $6,876,873 in the preceding week and $9,676,676 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $174,584,560, against $146,990,700 in the corresponding period of last year.

LOCAL GAS STOCKS IN FAVOR.

In the quiet confidence and good feeling among investors that is making itself evident in the firmness of investment securities, the properties whose market is found outside of the Stock Exchange walls are getting their share of attention. The local gas stocks are illustrations. Out on the curb, New Amsterdam and other New York gas securities give evidence of a quiet demand among investors, and also of a determination among present holders to keep closely what they already have.

ROCK ISLAND ABOVE PAR.

For the first time in fifteen years Rock Island crossed Burlington and Quincy yesterday, and for the first time since November, 1889, Rock Island sold above par. After Rock Island had crossed Burlington the latter stock suddenly spurted up above 101 and left the former behind again. At the close, after a fractional reaction, the two stocks were within ⅛ of each other.

St. Paul is attracting attention just now because of the way in which it hesitates, despite the buoyancy of the other two Granger stocks. St. Paul, however, enjoys, or, speaking more correctly, suffers, an international market. It has been selling by London that has kept the stock down of late. These London sales of St. Paul, however, as well as the foreign sales of the other international stocks, are believed by well-informed Wall Street interests to represent not liquidation but short selling by London speculators.

MANHATTAN EXTENSIONS.

Manhattan Elevated showed considerable strength yesterday, selling up close to 104. Of late there seems to have been steady absorption of the stock apparently by inside interests. At a meeting of influential Manhattan Directors held recently it is understood that a plan was arranged whereby the company will accept all of the Rapid Transit Commission's offered franchises, with the proviso that work need not be begun on the new lines immediately. Mr. Russell Sage is again talking enthusiastically on Manhattan affairs, and is hinting at a substantial short interest in the stock.

MONEY EASY—EXCHANGE WEAK.

The money market continued easy yesterday. No call loans were made on the Stock Exchange higher than 2 per cent., which was the prevailing rate. In the time department offerings for from sixty days to four months were liberal at from 3½ to 4 per cent. Fears of tight money seem to have disappeared entirely, and apparently no one is apprehensive of a squeeze coming with the issue of a government loan.

Exchange was weak yesterday, rates declining during the early part of the day, with a partial recovery toward the close. Actual demand and cables made a net decline of ½c. Exchange market authorities continue to predict large gold imports.

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S RUSH.

Northern Pacific is breaking all records with immense sales of Western lands. In this department the company's business in the present fiscal year will exceed that of the six previous years combined. The sales of land will aggregate more than half a million acres. A Tacoma authority says:

"The number of acres sold by the land department of the Northern Pacific Railway Company in the western district, comprising Washington, Idaho, and Oregon, in the six years commencing July, 1891, and ending June 30, 1897, was 508,119.

"In the ten months from July, 1897, ending April 30, 1898, the company has sold 474,952 acres in the same district, and at the end of this fiscal year, which will be June 30, the company will have sold in the fiscal year more acres than in all of the previous six years added together.

"These figures would be incredible were they not official, having been furnished by Western Land Agent Cooper.

"Nothing indicates with greater certainty the changed conditions in the three States named, particularly the State of Washington, where the bulk of the land grant of the company is located, than the volume of business of the Northern Pacific land department.

"No lands are being bought for speculation at this time, and every acre that is purchased from the railway company means a permanent addition to the wealth production of the State.

"The following figures furnished by Mr. Cooper are a comparative statement of the business in the district under his charge for the past eight years:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30.	Number of Purchasers.	Acres Sold.
1890	1,916	225,216
1891	1,614	180,686
1892	1,023	149,526
1893	389	103,056
1894	202	15,922
1895	243	18,540
1896	743	83,690
1897	1,125	137,385
Ten months, July 1, 1897, to April 30, 1898	2,005	474,952

"The above figures are an index to the conditions that have prevailed in this State during the period named. The volume of business commenced dropping off in 1890 and reached low-water mark in 1894. A slight improvement is noted in 1895, a decided improvement in 1896, a still better showing in 1897, and the present fiscal year has reached high-water mark, breaking all former records."

ST. PAUL'S SECOND WEEK.

St. Paul's earnings for the second week of May were made public after the close of business yesterday. They amount to $637,931, an increase of $116,550 over the corresponding week of last year. The earnings are $131,500 in excess of those of the second week of May, 1896, and $173,000 over those of that period of 1895. The earnings are much larger than had been anticipated in Wall Street.

SUGAR TRUST STRONG.

Sugar Trust sold up yesterday above 137, the highest point touched since the Maine disaster. On Feb. 15 Sugar Trust sold at 138⅞. Since that time it has been down to 107½. Yesterday, around 136 and 137, there was apparently much long stock sold, although the character of the selling was adroitly disguised. At the close, the loan crowd showed a much smaller demand for Sugar Trust than for some time. Wall Street continues to hear positive assertions that the Sugar Trust-Arbuckle trouble is all ready for settlement—it is even said that the papers have been drawn, and are awaiting signatures. But each rumor of this kind meets with denials equally positive.

PULLMAN AND WAGNER.

The same bullish feeling which of late has been evident among the friends of Pullman Company stock now appears to be developing in regard to Wagner Palace Car stock. Rumors are in circulation quietly suggesting that the new control of the Pullman company is not likely to take the same personal pride in exclusiveness which characterized the late George M. Pullman's administration, and hinting that very much closer relations between the two companies may soon be established.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Buying price of American gold coin raised by Bank of England from 76s 3½d to 76s 5d.

Slight advance in gold premium at Madrid to 74¾, against 74 Monday.

Injunctions granted Welsbach Light Company restraining certain competitors from further infringing on the company's Rawson patent.

Increase of $18,779 in net surplus earnings United States Rubber Company for year ended March 31.

Official figures of production and export of copper for month of April: Produced by United States reporting mines, 21,609 tons; produced by outside sources, (estimated,) 1,800 tons; produced by foreign reporting mines, 6,824 tons; exports, 11,577 tons.

Statement of an official of Louisville and Nashville that question of dividend will not be discussed before meeting of Board of Directors in July.

Reduction of half a cent. in posted rates sterling exchange.

Increase of $4,500,000 in exports of general merchandise for the week, as compared with previous week, and increase of $1,760,000 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Expectation in London of a large American war loan.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in May showed increases:

Denver and Rio Grande	$19,800
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf	14,128
Rio Grande Western	12,800
St. Paul	116,500
Texas Pacific	10,187
Wabash	52,118

***

International and Great Northern showed a decrease of $44 and Kansas City and Suburban Belt, $1,860.

***

The following showed increases for the first week in May:

Kansas City, Ft. Scott and Memphis	$1,301
Kansas City, Mem. and Birmingham	5,233

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the market for outside securities yesterday Columbus (Ohio) tractions led in that group of stocks, rising to 48 bid on favorable information regarding earnings. Amsterdam common was very active among the local gas securities, advancing to 30 bid. The preferred remained unchanged. Buffalo Gas continued weak though the bonds showed greater firmness. Rumors regarding probable action by the Government in the matter of the Nicaragua Canal caused that stock to rise to 8 bid, a few offerings appearing at 11. Standard Oil gained 7 points for the day. Pneumatic was in good demand and closed at 1⅜ bid.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	205	208
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	87
Brook. El. tr. recta., 3d assmt. pd.	12¼	13
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81½
Buffalo Street Railway Cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	95	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	89	92
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	72
Union Ferry	57	59
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	56
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	30	30½
Amsterdam preferred	67½	68
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24¾	26
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100¾	101½
Columbus Gas	84	88
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	322	332
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	103½	105
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	142	144
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	158	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	18	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	80	82
Western Gas Company bonds	100	102

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	78
Glucose common	45	45¾
Glucose preferred	100½	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	37	41
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	84	90
Lorillard Company pf.	110	113
Michigan-Peninsular Car	5	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	26½	28
National Biscuit pf.	88	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8	11
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	409	410
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	35	40
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	86	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	78	82
Wagner Car Company	160	162
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	7	15
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	174	175
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅜	1½
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	49	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	142	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	27	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Merchants'	145
Central National	160	Merchants' Exchange	116
Chatham	290	New York	235
City	1000	New York County	800
Columbia	146	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Commerce	200	Phenix	90
Continental	124	Seaboard National	175
German-American	110	Second National	450
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	110
Mercantile	167	West Side	275

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57¼@57¾. No sales.

Bar silver in London at 26 5-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 346,031.24 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Anaconda sold at .38, 200 Brunswick at .15, 400 Consolidated California and Virginia at .62, 50 Iron Silver at .50, 1,000 Isabella at .23, 200 Potosi at .25, and 500 Yellow Jacket at .27.

On the Mining Exchange 9,000 shares of Alamo sold at .01⅞@.02, 900 Anaconda at .38@.39¼, 600 Anchoria Leland at .68@.68⅞@.68½, 9,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¼@.08⅝, 400 Elkton at .79½@.79⅝, 500 Garfield Consolidated at .14@.14⅛, 1,900 Golden Fleece at .32@.33, 500 Havana at .75½, 2,200 Isabella at .20@.20⅞, 7,000 Jefferson at .04½@.04¾@.04⅝, 12,000 Justine at .04, buyer 30, @ .03¼@.03½, buyer 10; 700 Lillie at .88½@.90, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .20¾@.21½, 600 Mount Rosa at .12¾@.12⅞, 10,000 Pilgrim at .004¼, 200 Portland at .94¼@.94⅝, 1,500 Rocky Mountain at .06@.14, 20,000 Sentinel at .008½, buyer 30, @ .006¼@.006⅝, and 10,000 Union at .10¾@.10⅞. There were also the following transactions in copper stocks: 5 shares Boston and Montana at 196, 3 Calumet and Hecla at 540, 10 Osceola at 46, 5 Quincy at 114, and 5 Tamarack at 157.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Horn Silver	1.40
Alta	.14	Iron Silver	.40
Belcher	.10	K'gston & Pemb. I.	.16
Best & Belcher	.30	La Crosse	.12
Breece	.40	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.12	Little Chief	.15
Chrysolite	.12	Mexican	.15
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	Ophir	.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	.62	Potosi	.20
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.14
Deadwood	.70	Sierra Nevada	.35
Enterprise Min'g Co.	.35	Standard Consol	1.50
Father De Smet	.16	Union Consolidated	.10
Gould & Curry	.22	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.75	Yellow Jacket	.26

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Moulton	.20
American Coal	1.20	Ontario	2.75
Belcher	.06	Ophir	.35
Best & Belcher	.24	Occidental	.80
Breece	.35	Plymouth	.10
Brunswick Cons'd	.13	Potosi	.20
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Chollar	.20	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.08	Sierra Nevada	.55
Chrysolite	.12	Standard	1.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.55	Small Hopes	.80
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Consolidated	.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.08	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Yellow Jacket	.20
Crescent	.04	Argentum Juanita	.20
Catalpa	.08	Alamo	.02
Deadwood Terra	.75	Anaconda	.30
Eureka Consol	.10	Cripple Creek Cons.	.08
Father De Smet	.17	Creede & Cripple C.	.03
Gould & Curry	.20	Golden Fleece	.22
Hale & Norcross	.70	Isabella	.21
Homestake	40.00	Mollie Gibson	.20
Horn Silver	1.20	Mount Rosa	.11
Iron Silver	.46	Pharmacist	.05
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Portland	.90
La Crosse	.16	Specimen	.02
Leadville Con.	.08	Union	.10
Little Chief	.17	Work	.02
Mexican	.10		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.04	Garfield Con.	.14
Gold Magnet	.003¾	Golden Fleece	.29
Havana	.75½	Isabella	.20¼
Pilgrim	.002⅝	Jefferson	.04½
Rocky Mountain	.03	Justine	.03
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	Lillie	.89
Waldorf	.02½	Mollie Gibson	.21¼
Yukon	.10	Mount Rosa	.12⅝
Alamo	.02	Old Gold	.003¼
Anaconda	.38½	Portland	.94½
Anchoria Leland	.68	Sentinel	.006¾
Cripple Creek Con.	.08½	Union	.10½
Cannon Ball	.004¾	Work M. & M. Co.	.02½
Elkton	.79¼		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
32,870	Am. Sugar Refs.	134¾	137¼	134¾	136¾
5,350	Am. Tobacco	109	111⅝	107½	111
10	A., T. & S. F.	12	12	12	12
500	A., T. & S. F. pf.	30¼	31¼	30¼	30⅞
200	B'lyn Rapid T.	40¼	40½	40¼	40⅜
12,200	C., B. & Q.	99¼	101⅛	99¼	100⅞
14,750	C., M. & St. P.	95⅛	96⅝	95⅛	96⅛
14,480	C., R. I. & P.	99⅝	100⅞	99⅝	100⅝
20	Chicago G. W.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
40	Central of N. J.	95	95	95	95
50	Gen. Electric	36¼	36¼	36⅛	36¼
2,000	Louis. & Nash.	53⅞	54⅛	53⅞	53⅞
2,910	Manhattan	102⅞	103⅜	102⅞	103
1,440	Mo. Pacific	33⅛	34⅛	33⅛	33⅞
20	N. Y. Central	114⅝	115	114⅝	115
370	N. Pacific	26	26	25⅝	25⅝
1,320	N. Pacific pf.	64⅝	65¼	64⅝	64⅞
1,160	People's Gas	96	97⅛	96	96⅞
120	Reading	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18¼
80	Reading 1st pf.	43⅞	44	43⅞	44
40	Southern pf.	28⅞	29	28⅞	29
110	Tenn. C. & I.	25¼	25⅜	25¼	25¼
1,550	Union Pacific pf.	57⅞	58⅜	57⅞	58¼
170	U. P., D. & G.	8	8	8	8
30	Wabash pf.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
420	Western Union	89⅞	90½	89⅞	90⅜
92,210.					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	63¾	64	63¾	64
3,000	Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	77	77	77	77
8,000	M., K. & T. 2d.	61½	61½	61½	61½
2,000	N. Pacific 4s.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
20,000	Texas Pacific 2d.	33¼	33½	33¼	33¼
10,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
$63,000.					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 17.—The better feeling respecting the market engendered in New York found expression here in revival of interest in several specialties other than the mining group. Thus, Dominion Coal, which had been strengthening of late on small transactions, became active, and rose 1⅛, to 23⅜, with 3,250 shares traded in during the morning. In the late dealings it receded to 22. The preferred held at 105½. Back in March the common, which had sold as high as 24 in January, fell to 14; last week it sold at 18⅛. Less than a month ago the preferred sold down to 91 from 109 in February. A rise of 4½ more, to 550, in Calumet and Hecla—9½ in two days—establishes still another new high-price record for this stock. It began 1898 at 489. Back in 1884 it sold at 124. Montana was up 1¾, at 196, closing at 195. Butte was ⅝ up, at 25, closing at 24⅝. Stock Yards rose ⅞, to 116.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Lowell	222	..
Boston & Maine	160	..
Boston & Providence	272	..
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yards	115½	116
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	118	119
Fitchburg pf.	99½	100
Maine Central	127	130
Old Colony	189	..
West End	82	82½
West End pf.	103½	..
Wisconsin Central	2⅞	2¼

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	2½	2¾
Arnold	14⅝	14½
Atlantic	25	26
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.12½
Boston & Montana	194½	195¼
Butte & Boston	24½	24¾
Calumet & Hecla	550	555
Centennial	14	14¼
Franklin	11	12
Gold Coin Mines	.90	1
Napa (quicksilver)	7	..
Osceola	45	45½
Pioneer (gold)	5¾	5⅞
Quincy	112½	113½
Santa Ysabel	4¾	5
Tamarack	155	157
Tecumseh	1½	2½
Wolverine	21½	21¾

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	260	261
Dominion Coal	21¾	22⅛
Dominion Coal pf.	105	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	68½	69
General Electric	36	36½
General Electric pf.	90	95
Illinois Steel	49	52
Lamson Cons. Store Service	22	22½
New England Telephone	125	126
Philadelphia Company	31½	33
Pullman Palace Car	181	183
United States Oil	13½	13¾
United States Rubber	20	20½
Westinghouse Electric	22½	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	52	53

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4⅝	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26½	27

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—The Philadelphia market moved to-day in sympathy with New York. It was active and stronger. There was good buying of Union Traction up to 16⅛ and New Jersey Traction up to 46½. Pennsylvania Manufacturing receipts, on better demand, advanced to 13¼. United Gas was strong and sold up to 113¾. Cambria Iron was bid up to 42. Marsden failed to show much snap and ruled dull and lower at 6½. Welsbach was bid up to 45 on the decision of Judge Dallas of the United States Circuit Court granting injunctions against certain infringers of its patents. Railroad shares were neglected, but generally were firm.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	23	23¾
Northern Pacific common t. c.	25⅞	26¼
Northern Pacific pf.	64⅞	65⅛
Pennsylvania	57⅞	57⅝
Reading t. c.	9	9 1-16
Reading 1st pf.	21⅞	22⅛
Reading 2d pf.	11⅛	11¼
St. Paul	96	96⅛
Western N. Y. & Penn.	3	3½
Metropolitan Railway	150	151
Philadelphia Traction	82	82⅝
Baltimore Cons.	23⅞	23½
Union Traction	16	16⅛
Electric Storage	22	24
Electric Storage pf.	24	26
United Gas Imp.	113½	113⅝
Welsbach Light	44½	47
Am. R. E. L.	3½	3¾
Marsden	6½	6⅝
Choctaw	13⅛	13⅝
Choctaw pf.	32⅞	33
Reading g. 4s.	83½	83⅝
Electric & P. 4s.	83¼	83½
Equitable Gas 5s.	104	104½
Pa. Manufacturing 5s, receipts	83	83½
Cons. T. Pitts	13¾	13⅞
Cons. T. Pitts pf.	45½	45¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 17.—West Chicago opened at 93 account to-day and 92½ regular; the latter rose to 92¾, dropped to 92, and closed at 92⅝. Diamond Match sold sparingly at 136. North Chicago stood at 199, and Biscuit common opened at 26¾, and ran up to 27⅞, where it closed. The preferred opened at 88, fell off an eighth, and closed at 88⅜. Lake Street Elevated was firm around 13⅛@13¼.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard Co.	25¾
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	136
National Biscuit Co. com.	27⅞
National Biscuit Co. pf.	88⅜
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	6⅜
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	31½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	7⅝
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	33½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co., ex div.	32½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	49½
International Packing Co.	17½
International Packing Co. pf.	40
Chicago City Railway	285
North Chicago Street Railroad	198
W. C. S. T. R. R.	92½
South Side Elevated Railroad	59½
Lake Street Elevated	13¼
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	10⅝
Street's West Stable Car Line	20¼

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.15	.15
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.08	.08
Belcher	.08	.08
Best & Belcher	.28	.28
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	.15	.15
Challenge Con.	.10	.11
Chollar	.17	.19
Confidence	.41	.43
Con. Cal. & Va.	.57	.60
Crown Point	.06	.10
Gould & Curry	.20	.23
Hale & Norcross	.80	.76
Justice	.06	.06
Mexican	.19	.21
Occidental Con.	.92	.95
Ophir	.38	.38
Overman	.02	.02
Potosi	.21	.22
Savage	.11	.12
Sierra Nevada	.57	.59
Standard	*1.60	*1.50
Union Con.	.08	.10
Utah Con.	.05	.06
Yellow Jacket	.21	.22

*Asked.

Silver bars, 56½; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46¾; drafts—Sight, 10; telegraph, 12½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 17.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
Anaconda	41	43	35	47
Anchoria	67	80	66	80
Argentum	22	23½	22	23½
Battle Mountain	18	18½	17¾	18½
Consolidated	8½	8⅞	8⅜	8¾
Elkton	78⅞	79¼	79⅜	80
El Paso	6½	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
Gibson	20	22	20½	24
Gold Coin	91	92	91	92
Gold King	50	55	50	55
Golden Fleece	25	30	25½	40
Garfield Con.	14	14½	14	14½
Isabelle	22¾	22½	23	23¼
Jefferson	4	4½	4	5
Lillie	86	92½	87	90
Matoa	14¾	15½	15	15½
Moon Anchor	70½	71½	70½	71
Pharmacist	4½	5	4½	5
Portland	94¼	94½	94¼	94½
Rawlings	16	16¾	16	16¾
Rosa	12½	14	12¾	13½
Union	10¾	11	10¾	11
Work	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,657
2d week May	$149,800	$130,000	$128,700
From July 1	7,045,600	5,899,500	6,533,722
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week May	$52,533	$52,577	$47,616
From July 1	3,604,973	3,519,815	2,836,944
KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	961
1st week May	$72,463	$71,162	$66,278
From Jan. 1	1,570,899	1,424,506	......
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
1st week May	$24,572	$19,339	$17,761
From Jan. 1	536,250	406,005	380,508
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	814	603	339
2d week May	$57,226	$43,098	$13,408
From Jan. 1	1,168,588	626,482	223,715
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
2d week May	$8,208	$10,068	$5,522
From Jan. 1	164,837	137,289	96,048
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	550
2d week May	$60,600	$47,800	$46,900
From July 1	2,716,825	1,963,951	2,120,980
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,168
2d week May	$637,931	$521,381	$506,433
TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
2d week May	$177,490	$107,302	$88,635
From Jan. 1	2,794,597	2,378,094	2,238,442
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,935
2d week May	$263,169	$211,042	$215,946
From July 1	11,493,425	10,054,574	11,293,800

Miscellaneous Earnings.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY for the fiscal year ended March 31—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Profits	$2,256,324	$2,243,433	$2,632,939
Salaries, rent, &c.	185,573	243,822	293,148
Balance	2,070,751	1,999,611	2,339,791
Div., pfd. stock	1,164,030	1,552,040	1,552,040
Balance	906,721	447,571	787,751
Div., com. stock	......	403,320	......
Balance	906,721	44,251	787,751
Previous surplus	90,135	410,014	876,217
Total	996,856	454,265	1,663,968
Depreciation	499,932	364,130	1,253,954
Surplus	496,924	90,135	410,014

Reserve fund for the preferred stock dividend was $388,010, reducing the net surplus to $108,914. The balance sheet as of March 31 shows:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ASSETS.			
Cash	$494,888	$505,022	$448,506
Bills receivable	724,180	998,850	798,062
Merchandise	1,743,381	574,749	729,209
Investments	38,259,322	39,014,432	39,183,934
Total	41,221,771	41,093,053	41,157,711
LIABILITIES.			
Accounts payable	$569,285	$441,654	$311,840
Preferred stock	19,400,500	19,400,500	19,400,500
Common stock	20,166,000	20,166,000	20,166,000
Due for mdse.	589,062	994,764	869,857
Surplus	496,924	90,135	410,014
Total	41,221,771	41,093,053	41,157,711

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Messrs. Sweet & Johnson have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking business of stocks and bonds which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Roser Furniture Company of Canajoharie; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—William J. Roser, Fred C. Roser, and Joseph Roser of Canajoharie.

Spencer Creamery Company of Spencer, N. Y.; capital stock, $6,000. Directors—Seymour Seely, William M. Hallock, M. D. Fisher, Frank W. Adams, and S. Alfred Seely Spencer.

Frontier Brick Works of Niagara Falls; capital stock, $20,000. Directors—Arthur Schoellkopf, Jacob B. Vogt, Ensign M. Clark, George L. Gaiser, and John Kraemer, Niagara Falls.

Suffolk Gas and Electric Light Company of the towns of Islip and Babylon; capital stock, $200,000. Directors—Charles F. Street, Hunter Wykes, and William B. Hord, New York City.

Anglo-American Investment Company of New York City, to deal in real estate; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—Walter S. Weldon, Frederick L. Colver, and Robert Weldon, New York City.

Alaskan Sunrise Gold Mining Company of New York City, to do a general mining business; capital stock, $15,000. Directors—F. H. Russell, Colorado Springs, Col.; Eugene C. Sherman, Oakland, Cal.; Lyman W. Redington, James Oliver, Francis V. S. Oliver, Anthony J. Oliver, and J. T. Hartigan, New York City.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 18TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

$10,000 Terre Haute Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, (Hypothecated.)
120 shs. Chatham National Bank.
50 shs. Western National Bank.
14 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
10 shs. Citizens' Natl. Bank, Englewood, N. J.
50 shs. American Ordnance Co. 7 p. c. Prefd.
$4,780 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. scrip of 1898.
$4,000 Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Dec. 1892, coups. (Hypd.)
$2,000 Texas and Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., June, 1898, coups. (Hypd.)
$1,000 Staten Island Midland R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., interest payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
10 shs. Manhattan Company Bank.
25 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
5 shs. Central National Bank.
50 shs. Iron Steamboat Co. (old stock.)
26 shs. American Air Power Co.
50 shs. United States Casualty Co.
50 shs. Central & So. American Telegraph Co.
50 shs. Central & So. American Telegraph Co.
50 shs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.
30 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.

FINANCIAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA.—OLIVER AMES and others, complainants, against THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY and others, defendants.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, May 25th, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock afternoon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., under authority of an order and decree of the Court made in the above-entitled cause on March 19, 1898, I will, through Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, sell at public auction certain bonds held by the Receivers in this cause as a part of an insurance fund, which bonds are described as follows:

Description of Bond.	Face Amount.	Coupons of Following Dates and Subsequent.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Iowa Division, Sinking Fund 4's	$10,000	Oct. 1, 1898
West Shore First Mortgage 4's	70,000	July 1, 1898
Colorado Central First Mortgage 7's	15,000	Jan. 1, 1898
St. Paul & Sioux City First Mortgage 6's	20,000	Oct. 1, 1898
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Pacific Western Division, First Mortgage 5's	25,000	July 1, 1898
Chicago & Northwestern Registered Certificates Sinking Fund 5's	20,000	Nov. 1, 1898
Chesapeake & Ohio Consolidated 5's	5,000	Nov. 1, 1898
Chicago & Erie First Mortgage 5's	20,000	Nov. 1, 1898
Wabash First Mortgage 5's	25,000	Nov. 1, 1898
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé General 4's	50,000	Oct. 1, 1898
Erie Prior Lien 4's	25,000	July 1, 1898
Oregon Short Line Consolidated 5's	50,000	July 1, 1898
Northern Pacific Prior Lien 4's	50,000	July 1, 1898
Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage 4's	50,000	July 1, 1898

These bonds will be offered and sold in separate lots, each lot consisting of all the bonds of the same description.

The terms of sale are that no bid will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of cash or certified check satisfactory to me amounting to ten per cent. of the bid. Successful bidders must make full payment of their bids within two days after the sale at the Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, New York City, when bonds will be delivered. Deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned at the conclusion of the sale. Deposits of successful bidders who fail to complete the payment of their bids within the time above limited will be forfeited.

WILLIAM D. CORNISH, Special Master.
Dated May 12, 1898.

PROPOSALS.

$175,000, CITY OF TRENTON WATER BONDS.

Office of the City Treasurer,
City of Trenton, N. J., May 16th, 1898.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, MAY 25th, 1898, for the purchase of the whole of One Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars Water Bonds of the City of Trenton, N. J., maturing Jan. 1, 1927.

The above bonds will bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. They will be registered or coupon, in denominations of $100, or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January of each year, at the office of the City Treasurer of the City of Trenton, N. J., or mailed by check to the registered holder thereof, wherever purchaser may select.

Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to inclose with bid a certified check on a National Bank for $10,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders. Purchaser must pay accrued interest on bonds from Jan. 1, 1898. One year's interest from Jan. 1, 1897, to Jan. 1, 1898, being canceled. Bonds must be taken up within thirty days of award.

The above bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

All proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton Water Bonds," and addressed to

W. J. B. STOKES,
City Treasurer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for installing and finishing the water supply, plumbing, and drainage works of a building for a central power and heating plant at Ward's Island, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M. on the 24th day of May, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Av., New York City, at which time and place the board will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Av., New York City, or at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed, and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Av., New York City, and indorsed with the title of the work.

GEORGE E. DODGE,
Secretary of Board of Managers.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn,
Executive Offices,
Edison Building, Pearl Street,
Brooklyn, City of New York, May 10th, 1898.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BROOKLYN will be held at the office of the Company, 360 Pearl Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 2d day of June, 1898, to take action upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the Company from four million dollars, ($4,000,000,) consisting of forty thousand (40,000) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, to five million dollars, ($5,000,000,) to consist of fifty thousand (50,000) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, for the purpose of completing negotiations now in hand and extending the business of the company.

Ethan Allen Doty, Martin Joost,
Edwin Packard, Frank L. Babbott,
Chas. E. Crowell, Darwin R. James,
Geo. H. Southard, Julian D. Fairchild,
E. LeGrand Beers, R. C. Peabody,
Majority of the Board of Directors.
W. W. FREEMAN,
Secretary.

New Central Coal Company of Maryland,
NO. 1 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
To the Stockholders of the
NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY:

You are hereby notified that there will be a special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company in the offices of the Company, at No. 1 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.

The object of the meeting is to consider and act upon a proposition to reduce the amount of the Capital Stock of the Company from $5,000,000 to $1,000,000, and to reduce the par value of the shares of stock from $100 to $20 each.

April 27th, 1898.

O. D. BALDWIN,
JAMES T. EASTON,
JOSE A. DEL VALLE,
WM. FAIRLIE,
DAVID G. LEGGET,
EUGENE D. HAWKINS,
H. S. LITTLE,
M. BAXTER, Jr.,
Majority of Directors.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Philadelphia, May 2, 1898.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT ($1.25 per share) upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after May 31, 1898, to shareholders as registered upon the books of the Company at 12 o'clock noon, April 30, 1898. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.

CHEQUES will be mailed to shareholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company,
40 Wall St., New York, May 12, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable June 10, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 31. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from June 1 to June 10, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Company,
N. Y. Office, 27 William St., May 17, 1898.

Coupon No. 15 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due June 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation, at the office of the Company, No. 27 William St.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

The Mexican Northern Railway Company,
N. Y. Office, 27 William St., May 17, 1898.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend (No. 26) of One Per Cent., payable June 2, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed on May 20, at 3 P. M., and reopened June 7.

C. J. NOURSE, Secretary.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, May 17, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	42	Adams Express	101	101	100	100	......
22½	22¾	1,010	American Cotton Oil	22½	22¾	22¼	22¾	+1
27¾	28¼	810	Am. Malting Co.	28	28¼	28	28¼	+1
77	79	50	Am. Malting Co. pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	......
125	128	10	American Express	128	128	128	128	......
11½	11⅝	2,245	Am. Spirits Mfg.	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅜
28¾	29¼	500	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	28¾	29⅛	28¾	29	+1¼
136½	136⅝	53,295	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	134¾	137¼	134½	136¼	+2
114	114½	385	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113½	114	113¾	114	+1
110⅞	111	134,037	American Tobacco	108⅞	112	107¼	111	+2¾
118	120	5	Am. Tobacco pf.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	......
87	87½	100	Ann Arbor pf.	87	87	87	87	+1
12	12¼	8,485	At., T. & S. F.	12⅛	12¼	12	12	− ⅛
30⅜	30⅝	14,159	At., T. & S. F. pf.	30½	31⅛	30¼	30⅝	+ ½
18	18¼	250	Baltimore & Ohio	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	− ⅝
2⅞	3	300	Bay State Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
40⅛	40⅜	1,830	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40⅛	40½	40⅛	40¼	+ ⅛
117	120	220	Brooklyn Union Gas	119	120	119	120	+2½
6¾	7	100	Bruns. Co., 3d in. pd.	7	7	7	7	+ ¾
50½	50¾	950	Canada Southern	50	50½	49¾	50½	......
12¼	12¾	200	Central Pacific	12	12	12	12	−1½
21⅛	21¼	5,591	Chesapeake & Ohio	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+1
159	..	1	Chicago & Alton	157½	157½	157½	157½	......
100⅝	100⅞	27,800	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	99⅞	101⅛	99⅞	100⅝	+1⅜
14⅛	14½	2,885	Chicago Great West	14⅛	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
95⅝	95⅞	33,080	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	95	96½	95	95⅝	+1⅛
145	146	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145½	145½	145½	145½	......
124⅞	125	2,370	Chicago & Northw.	124½	125⅜	124½	125	+1
100½	100⅝	32,780	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	99½	101	99½	100⅝	+1¾
8	9	8	Chi. Term. Trans.	8½	8½	8½	8½	......
29½	30½	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30	30	30	30	− ½
31	32	380	C., C., C. & St. L.	30⅛	31	30⅛	31	+ ½
14½	14¾	600	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14	15	14	14½	+ ⅝
6	6½	140	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6	6	6	......
22½	25	100	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
40	44	200	Consolidated Coal	40	40	40	40	......
190⅜	191½	918	Consolidated Gas	190	190⅜	190	190⅜	+1⅜
82¾	83¼	100	Consolidated Ice	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	......
108	110	35	Del. & Hudson	108½	108½	108½	108½	......
46	46½	310	Denver & R. G. pf.	45½	46½	45½	46¼	− ½
12⅝	13	214	Erie	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
35	35½	900	Erie 1st pf.	34¾	35½	34¾	35	+ ⅝
36½	36⅝	530	General Electric	35⅝	36½	35⅝	36½	+ ⅝
17½	18½	213	Hawaiian Sugar	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17½	− ½
103	103½	1,187	Illinois Central	102½	103⅜	102½	103⅜	+ ¾
16⅞	17⅛	250	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	− ¼
90	93	100	Laclede Gas pf.	90	90	90	90	+2½
15	15½	15	Lake Erie & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	......
71⅜	73	14	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	......
186	186¼	100	Lake Shore	186¼	186¼	186¼	186¼	−1¾
40	50	125	Long Island	43	43	43	43	+1
53½	53⅝	11,955	Louisville & Nashville	53½	54	53⅛	53½	+1
102¾	103	11,215	Manhattan Con	102¾	103⅜	102¼	102⅞	+ ½
47½	53½	200	Maryland Coal pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	+2½
150	150⅜	3,836	Metropolitan St. Ry.	151	151¼	150	150½	− ¼
103½	104½	195	Michigan Central	103	103	103	103	−1
34⅞	35¼	800	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35	35⅝	35	35	− ⅛
33¾	34	6,130	Missouri Pacific	33	34½	33	33⅞	+1⅜
33¼	33½	650	National Lead Co.	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅜
105½	108	35	National Lead Co. pf.	108	108	108	108	......
19¼	19½	200	National Linseed Oil	19	19	19	19	......
94	95	331	New Jersey Central	95	95½	95	95	+ ½
29¾	30½	100	New York Air Brake	30	30	30	30	......
114⅝	115	2,635	New York Central	114⅝	115¼	114⅝	115⅛	+1⅛
..	..	25	N. Y., Lack. & West.	121½	121⅜	121½	121⅜	......
49¼	49⅝	1,400	Norfolk & West. pf.	49½	50	49½	49⅝	+1
5⅞	6	500	North American	6	6	6	6	......
25⅞	26	1,675	Northern Pacific	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
64⅝	65	7,730	Northern Pacific pf.	64⅝	65¼	64⅝	64⅞	+ ⅛
15	15⅛	150	Ontario & Western	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
28	30	100	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	28	28	28	28	+ ⅜
69	72	45	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	69	69	69	69	......
27⅞	28	350	Pacific Mail	28	28½	28	28½	+ ½
114¼	115	860	Pennsylvania R. R.	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	− ⅛
96⅝	97	6,265	People's Gas, Chicago	96	97	96	96⅞	+1¼
181	181½	115	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	181	181	181	181	− ¼
18⅛	18¼	1,240	Reading	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅜
43¾	44	1,500	Reading 1st pf.	43½	44	43½	43⅞	+ ⅝
22½	23	400	Reading 2d pf.	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	− ½
53	54	18	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	......
7¼	7½	810	St. L. & San Fran.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
61¼	61⅜	1,505	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60	61⅜	60	61⅛	+ ⅝
27⅞	28¼	755	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	28¼	28⅜	28	28	+ ½
10¾	11	525	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11	11⅛	10¾	10¾	+ ½
76	76¼	500	St. Paul & Omaha	76	76¼	76	76¼	+ ⅜
15	15¾	400	Southern Pacific	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	− ⅜
8¼	8⅝	150	Southern Railway	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	......
28¾	29	8,270	Southern Railway pf.	28¼	29⅛	28½	28⅞	+ ½
25½	25¾	3,086	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ¼
10⅞	11¼	375	Texas Pacific	11	11	11	11	......
22½	22⅝	2,165	Union Pacific	22½	22¾	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅝
58¼	58⅜	20,866	Union Pacific pf.	58	58½	57⅞	58¼	+ ⅞
7¾	7⅞	1,100	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7¾	8	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
40	45	275	United States Express	42	44	42	44	+4
7	7½	104	United States Express	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ¼
63⅞	64	5,663	U. S. Leather pf.	63	64⅜	63	64	+1¼
19¾	20¼	3,061	United States Rubber	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅞
74	75	5,581	U. S. Rubber pf.	72	75⅝	72	75¼	+3⅜
18⅝	18⅞	1,860	Wabash pf.	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+ ½
115	120	7	Wells-Fargo Express	115	115	115	115	......
92	92⅜	800	West Chicago Street	92⅝	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞	......
89½	90¼	2,353	Western Union Tel.	89⅞	90¼	89⅞	90	+ ⅜
2	2⅛	100	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2½	2½	2½	2½	......
Sales.....		440,055						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s
1,000..........112½
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
7,000..........77
At, T & S F adjst 4s
11,000..........63¼
5,000..........63⅜
10,000..........63½
24,000..........63⅜
86,000..........63½
45,000..........63⅝
5,000b3..........63½
3,000..........63⅝
20,000..........63½
7,000..........63⅝
32,000..........63¾
20,000..........63⅜
Gen 4s
1,000..........89¾
13,000..........89½
4,000..........89¾
9,000..........89⅝
2,000..........90
Austin & N W 1st
10,000..........83¼
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
5,000..........104½
5,000..........104
Brooklyn R T 5s
6,000..........95
5,000..........95⅛
Bur, C R & N 1st
4,000..........107
Canada So 1st 5s
12,000s20F..........110
Cent of N J gen 5s
9,000..........112¾
2,000..........113
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000..........79½
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
1,000..........115½
4,000b3..........115½
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
34,000..........97
10,000s20F..........97
2,000s3..........97
95,000s20F..........97
2,000..........98
1,000..........97
Chi & N W cons 7s
1,000..........140
C, St P, M & O cons
7,000..........133½
Chi Term Trans 4s
5,000..........84¾
Cin, Ind, St. L & C 4s
1,000..........98
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
9,000..........91
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $65 paid
1,000..........73¾
Col & Ninth Av 1st
3,000..........118
Den & Rio Grande 4s
16,000..........91½
Erie gen lien 3-4s
2,000..........72
5,000s20F..........71¾
5,000..........71½
Erie 4s prior bonds
3,000..........89¾
10,000s20F..........89⅝
Evans & T H gen 5s
6,000..........84½
Ft W & D C 1st
5,000..........71
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
1,000..........102½
4,000..........103

Gal, Har & San An 2d
1,000..........105½
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
10,000..........79½
Int & Gt Nor 3d
2,000..........52
Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000..........102
1,000..........101¾
L S & Mich So 1st reg
15,000..........106
L S & Mich So 3½s
15,000..........103½
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
6,000s20F..........88
1,000..........88
3,000..........87¾
5,000..........88
Manhattan Ry con 4s
45,000s20F..........92½
5,000..........93
Met St Ry gen 5s
3,000..........112½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
4,000..........73¾
10,000..........74
9,000..........73⅞
Midland of N J 1st
2,000..........118
Mil & St Paul G M 4s, Series A
2,000..........103
Mil & St P Term 5s
3,000..........113
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000..........88
3,000..........88⅝
500..........89
Mo, K & T 2d
3,000..........60¾
3,000..........60⅞
13,000..........61
500..........62
5,000..........61½
Missouri Pacific 3d
10,000..........108
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
1,000..........97½
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
12,000..........76
3,000..........76½
3,000..........76
N Y Cent deb 5s reg
1,000..........109¼
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
3,000..........104½
Norf & W Ry con 4s
10,000..........80
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
10,000..........59¾
5,000..........59⅞
15,000..........60
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
55,000..........95
15,000..........95⅛
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
9,000..........101
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
1,000..........108
Oregon Short Line 6s
2,000..........123
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
5,000..........102½
2,000..........103
Income A 5s
25,000..........68½
10,000..........69
500..........69¼
Inc B & col trust
8,000..........49
4,000s30F..........48¾

Oregon R & N 4s
3,000..........95¼
1,000..........95½
P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series B
6,000..........109
Pitts & West 1st
10,000..........82
Reading Co gen 4s
2,000..........82½
5,000..........83
10,000..........83⅛
Rio Grande West 1st
1,000..........82¼
1,000..........82
4,000..........82½
2,000..........82¾
5,000..........82½
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
10,000..........93
5,000..........93¼
2,000..........93½
7,000..........93⅜
St L & San Fran 4s
4,000..........74½
St L & S F G M 5s
12,000..........102⅞
St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s
16,000s20F..........97
San An & Ar Pass 4s
3,000..........61
Southern Ry 1st 5s
6,000..........91¾
Standard R & T inc
5,000..........14
Tex & N O con 5s
10,000..........98
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
2,000..........103¼
Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000..........33
5,000..........33¼
10,000..........33½
5,000..........33¾
2,000..........33½
2,000..........33⅛
9,000..........33⅞
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
1,000..........84
Union Pacific 4s
16,000..........93
10,000c..........93
113,000..........93
2,500..........93
3,000..........93
35,000..........92⅞
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
65,000..........57
10,000..........57¼
56,000..........57⅛
5,000..........57⅜
6,000..........57½
3,000..........57⅞
35,000..........57¾
5,000..........57⅝
30,000..........57⅞
51,000..........57⅝
17,000..........57½
10,000..........57⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
6,000..........106¾
3,000..........106⅝
Wabash deb, Series B
10,000s20F..........26
West Shore gtd 4s
5,000s20F..........107¾
Wilkes & East 1st
5,000..........97½
9,000..........97
5,000..........97½

Total sales..........$1,665,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	3½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
4s, r., 1907	108¼	109	D., S. S. & A. pf.	5	7	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31½	34½
4s, c., 1907	109½	110½	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	123	129	Norfolk So.	60	66
4s, r., 1907	122	123	E. E. I. of B'klyn	105	110	Nor. & West.	13¼	15
4s, c., 1925	122	123	Eastern Elevator	..	60	Ohio Southern	..	5
5s, r., 1904	110½	111½	Eighth Avenue	330	..	Ont. Mining	4	6
5s, c., 1904	110½	111½	Erie 2d pf.	16½	17¾	Ore. R. & N.	48	51
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..	Ev. & T. H.	25	28	Ore. S. L.	30	30½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	48	52	Penn. Coal	325	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	113½	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	7	12½	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1½
			Gt. Nor. pf.	159	162	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Green Bay & W.	30	40	P., C., C. & St. L.	45	47½
American Coal	100	140	Homestake	45	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63	66
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	72½	75	Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Am. Dist. Tel.	.	23	Ill. Steel Co.	50	52	Quicksilver	2¼	3½
Am. T. & C.	89	..	Iowa Central	9	9½	Quicksilver pf.	4	8
Ann Arbor	11	13	Iowa Central pf.	28½	30	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	7	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	R., W. & O.	119	122
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	Kanawha & Mich.	5	6½	Rio Grande W.	22	25
Buff., R. & P.	21	30½	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	Rio G. W. pf.	55	60½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	65	K. & D. M. pf.	13½	15	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
Bur., C. R. & N.	..	75	Keokuk & West.	82	85	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	16	19½
Canadian Pacific	82½	83½	Kingston & Pem.	2	10	St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	16	19½
Chi. & Alton pf.	168	..	Laclede Gas	46	46½	St. L. S. W.	4½	5½
Chi. & E. Ill.	50	55	Lake Shore certfs.	186	189	St. P. & Duluth	..	25
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	106¾	108½	Manhattan Beach	3	5	St. P. & D. pf.	..	85
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	30	..	Mexican Central	4½	6	St. P., M. & M.	132	136
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	22	23	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	St. P. & O. pf.	150	152
Chi., Ind. & L.	9	9¼	Minn. & St. L.	26	28	Sil. bullion certfs.	57¼	57¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	27	32	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	84	87	Sixth Avenue	200	210
Chi. & N. W. pf.	168	170	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	54¼	55	Standard R. & T.	4¾	5¼
Clev., L. & W. pf.	46	49	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..	Third Avenue	166	168
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	14	..	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅛	¾	Minn. Iron	64	65	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Mo., K. & T.	10¾	11	Wabash	7	7¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	21½	23	Mobile & Ohio	27¾	29	Western Gas	81	..
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	Morris & Essex	170	173	W. & L. E. pf., $1 asst. paid	11½	12¼
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	6¼	6¾	National Starch	6	8	Wis. Central	2	2½
Com. Cable	160	180	Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	83	Wis. Central pf.	3	8
Consol. Ice pf.	88	89½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	30			
Del., L. & W.	150	155	New Central C.	7	8			
Den. & R. G.	11	13	N. Y. & N. H.	184	..			
D. M. & Ft. D.	13	14	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14			
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	..						

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

Steindler & Hahn.—Deputy Sheriff Radley yesterday took charge of the store of Steindler & Hahn, dealers in painters' supplies and wall paper at 2,067 Third Avenue, on executions in favor of Bertha M. Hahn for $2,559 and Marie Steindler for $2,452, all on notes. They have been in business since 1884, and a few years ago claimed to have a capital of $19,000.

Eclipse Manufacturing Company.—Judgment for $4,732 was entered yesterday against the Eclipse Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of stencil cutting machines at 1 Broadway, in favor of Frank E. Corcoran on two notes of the company. The concern is a West Virginia corporation organized in May, 1897, and William C. Doxbury of Washington is President.

Kantor & Joselowsky.—The Sheriff has received two attachments against Kantor & Joselowsky, manufacturers of women's hats at 11 Clinton Place, from George A. McDermott, aggregating $3,078, both in favor of John Zimmermann & Co., for goods sold and delivered. The firm was formed Feb. 1 last, with a claimed capital of $5,000, and they used the style of the Empire Covered Hat Company. The attachments were served on two banks, where it is said they had accounts.

J. Seydel & Co.—The Sheriff received an attachment yesterday against J. Seydel & Co., manufacturers of neckwear at 217 Grand Street, from Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, for $278 in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company, for merchandise. The attachment was obtained on the ground that Mr. Seydel had given a bill of sale to his wife for $1, and when questioned about it said that he had given the bill of sale so that his wife could support herself and eight children. Mr. Seydel has been in the neckwear business for three years, and has also been in the solar printing business for six years.

Out of Town.

W. J. Guinans.—W. J. Guinans, a prominent shoe merchant of Toronto, Ontario, has made an assignment. His liabilities will reach $40,000. Most of his creditors are American firms.

Clark W. Bryan Company.—The Clark W. Bryan Company, doing a general printing and publishing business at Springfield, Mass., has been petitioned into insolvency by the Third National Bank and the Springfield Steam Power Company, and an injunction has been issued restraining the company from disposing of any of the assets. The liabilities amount to between $15,000 and $20,000.

RECEIVER FOR FRED WARDE.

Henry A. Grady Is Appointed in Supplementary Proceedings.

Justice Stover of the Supreme Court has appointed Henry A. Grady receiver in supplementary proceedings for Frederick Warde, the actor, on the application of George H. Gillette, who obtained a judgment against Mr. Warde for $755, June 25, 1896, in Kings County. The examination of Mr. Warde was begun Sept. 2, 1896, and has been adjourned from time to time until now, to give the actor a chance to make payments on the judgment.

Mr. Warde, in his testimony, gave some figures of the profits and losses of his tours. In the season of 1892-3 his profits were $17,000, and in 1893-4 they were $12,000. The next two seasons of 1894-6 showed losses aggregating $40,000. For the season of 1896-7 he was the proprietor of the Frederick Warde Company. He nominally accorded himself a salary of $300 a week, which was subsequently reduced 20 per cent. Actually, however, he says, he received only sufficient money to pay his personal and family expenses and some few back debts.

The liabilities of this season were $4,000, for printing bills and back salaries. Mr. Warde declared that he does not own any plays nor interest in any plays, and no scenery or costumes.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ALLEY, Alexander B., and George H. Montrose—H. L. Shea	$438
BOOTHE, William F.—New York Telephone Company	80
BAKER, Joseph F.—New York Telephone Company	28
BUTTNER, Simon—New York Telephone Company	36
BROWN, Frank M.—New York Telephone Company	65
BLANK, Berthold—Bernard Metzger	1,832
BRAYER, John, and Abraham Harris—M. Holstein	32
BARRUCK, Solomon—M. B. Friedman	62
BRANDENBURG, William H.—E. C. Jones Tappen	78
BOYLE, Mary—F. C. Neale	405
BENOIT, Alphonse V.—H. Miller	119
BAGOT, William J.—Rupert A. Ryley & Co.	163
BARNER, Brad—W. S. Nichols	10,784
CORN, Charles—W. Bullin and another	107
CLARK W. BRYAN COMPANY—H. P. Hubbard	653
CASSIDY, Martin—New York Telephone Company	71
CORNWELL, Charles M.—C. S. Nathan	167
CARTER, Clarence M.—C. B. Gumb	39
COOK, George D.—James W. Burton and others	1,766
DU FARNE, Joseph H.—T. McIlvaine, costs	23
DILLON, Marion—Embury McLean	742
DOUGHERTY, James—George A. Zabriskie	1,914
DALEY, Joseph B.—Harrold H. Forbes	511
DOLGE, Alfred—Garfield National Bank	5,810
ELLERY, Joseph—E. E. Bendit	17
ELMIRA BRIDGE COMPANY—William H. Downes	4,350
ECLIPSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY—Frank E. Corcoran	4,732
FINNEGAN, Edward J.—A. S. Rosenthal	281
GALPHIN, George D.—H. O'Neill	200
GAUVEIN, Charles—P. M. Lydig	70
GREENBERG, Henry—W. S. A. Hunter	1,252
GRAEBER, Gottlieb and Katharine—Tillie Both	1,283
GERSON, Rosa—S. Rothschild	533
HOWISON, Robert, and Samuel A. Russell—Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange Building Company	99
HARTFIELD, John W.—C. Underhill	246
HAHN, Max, and Isaac S. Steindler—Berthan M. Hahn	1,279
HAHN, Max, and Isaac S. Steindler—Berthan M. Hahn	1,279
HAHN, Max, and Isaac S. Steindler—Marie Steindler	1,284
HAHN, Max, and Isaac S. Steindler—Marie Steindler	1,168
HELD, Zerlina—J. R. Hayden	130
HOEPFNER, Gustave—Joseph Beck	626
HAMBURGER, Gustave R.—H. Content and another	613
HANSING, Siegfried, and John W. Scott—Garfield National Bank	294
HORGAN, Arthur J., and Vincent J. Slattery—The Press Publishing Company	1,467
HACKETT, Patrick—H. H. Heert	178
ISAACS, A. Clarence, and Henry Ross—J. Thompson and another	297
JENSEN, Peter, as Noble Grand, &c.—M. Bamberger	120
JACOB, Leonard, Jr.—John P. Jordan	509
KARP, Nathan—S. Uhlfelder and another	145
KLANG, Samuel—The H. B. Claflin Company	176
KEYS, Frank P.—H. Gutwillig	88
KUGELMANN, Julius A., and Francisco Vasquez—A. Casola	35,916
LITTMAN, Morris, executor, &c.—The Mayor, &c.	117
LOGAN, Patrick—New York Telephone Company	48
LYKENS, William L.—New York Telephone Company	97
LEVY, Edward—J. S. Rosenfeld and another	153
LAFAYETTE PLACE CLUB—C. D. Bernheimer	170
LYNDE, Louise H.—N. A. Lowry	454
MUXLOW, Herbert H.—The Smith Premier Typewriter Company	123
MEISEL, Alexander—New York Telephone Company	48
METZGER, Louis—Anna Goldstein	234
MOELLER, Marianne A.—J. Maher	45
MORLOCK, James A.—G. F. Alexander	78
MOORE, James R.—C. Graham Son's Company	660
NOCK, George P.—L. J. Silbert	43
NEWMARK, Solomon H.—J. J. Kant	267
NEW YORK ELECTRO VAPOR MOTOR Company—Sarah E. Warner	974
NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH COMPANY—C. Walcutt and others	971
NELSON, C. Wright—North British Mercantile Insurance Company	41
O'BRIEN, Neal—A. McMullen and another	130
OSBORNE, James L., Albert C. Morris, and Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland—Biershenk & Co.	851
PFISTERER, Margaret E. and John—D. P. Dowd, individually and as executor, &c.	2,197
PATTERSON, Stephen G., and Collin H. Woodward—Henry W. Spang	660
RAPHAEL, Isaac—The Oriental Bank	244
ROTHMALER, Theodor—William M. Cruikshank and others	72
RILEY, John F.—C. S. Polhamus	145
RYAN, William J., and Angelino Sartirano—G. C. Montgomery	2,478
SCHARMANN, Julius—C. V. T. Foley and another, executors, costs	
SCHARMANN, Julius—F. Schoell, costs	69
SILVERMAN, Adolph and Bertha—B. Berriman	36
SELIG, Charles H.—Edward H. Alcott and another	1,394
SHEPPARD, John B.—New York Telephone Company	45
STEINBERG, Julia L.—Jacques R. Simon and others	767
SAMSON, Daniel T.—S. M. Rosenblatt and another	262
SILVERSTONE, Abram and Myer—L. Spear	246
STODDER, Punctureless Tire Company—Edward J. Brady	648
SMITH, Augustine G.—R. N. Arnow	159
SMITH, John B.—P. F. Dickinson	902
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Annie C. Pell and others	117
THE HALSTED PRESS—The Market and Fulton National Bank of New York	286
THE PICTORIAL WEEKLIES COMPANY and Halsted Press—The Market and Fulton National Bank of New York	1,306
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Margaretha Albert and another, individually and as executors, &c.	3,992
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany and New York Elevated Railroad Company—J. Corbit	2,611
THE PORCELAIN DECORATING COMpany—Theodore W. Morris and others	94
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany—G. J. Bauernschmidt	1,257
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—Mary Jordan	1,388
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany—A. E. Allin and another	742
TUOTI, Giuseppe—The Smith Premier Typewriter Company	89
WASHBURN, Henry L.—A. V. Haight	378
WEBER, John F.—C. A. Parsons	201

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.56
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.42¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.35½
Flour, Minnesota patents	7.20
Cotton, middling	.06⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	.05 7-16
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	23.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	12.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06
Lard, prime	7.00
Butter, Western creamery	.15
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.75

CHICAGO, May 17.—Flour continued rather slow; No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.15@$1.20; No. 3 Spring wheat, $1.10@$1.30; No. 2 red, $1.47@$1.48; No. 2 corn, 36⅝@36¾c; No. 2 yellow, 35½@36¾c; No. 2 oats, 30@30¼c; No. 2 white, 33¼@34c; No. 3 white, 32½@33c; No. 2 rye, 63¼@63½c; No. 2 barley, 52@53c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.37½@$1.39; prime timothy seed, $2.60@$2.65; mess pork, per bbl, $12@$12.10; lard, per 100 lb, $6.62½@$6.65; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $1.25@$1.70; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅞@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 7½@7⅝c.

COTTON.

After our market had opened dull and easy at a decline of 2@4 points under disappointing cable advices from Liverpool and Manchester, the market ruled tame and featureless until a few leading houses turned up as buyers, on a pretty liberal scale for these times, with their takings, said to be on Wall Street account, to a considerable extent, and the general character of business suggestive of possible manipulation of the Summer months, with an August squeeze believed by some of the room traders to be in contemplation. The market was finally steady at a net advance of 3 points on the near months, while the far months closed 3 points lower under light selling, started by favorable late crop news and encouraging accounts from Fall River and other print cloth markets.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.27@6.29
June	6.23	6.29	6.23	6.28@6.29
July	6.29	6.35	6.28	6.33@6.34
August	6.32	6.38	6.31	6.37@6.38
September	6.24	6.26	6.23	6.24@6.25
October	6.22	6.25	6.20	6.24@6.25
November	6.27	6.27	6.26	6.25@6.26
December	6.26	6.31	6.25	6.27@6.28
January	6.28	6.33	6.28	6.29@6.30
February	6.29	6.29	6.29	..@..

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—Spot cotton dull; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 10,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 17-32d. Futures opened steady, partially 1-64d advance; closed steady, net unchanged to 1-64d decline. December-January, 328½b; January-February, 328½b; February-March, 329b; May, 329½b; May-June, 329½b; June-July, 330b; July-August, 331s; August-September, 330½b; September-October, 330v; October-November, 329½s; November-December, 328½b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.56	$1.57½	$1.56	$1.57½
July	1.17½	1.18¾	1.16¼	1.16½
Sept.	.95⅝	.96⅝	.94 15-16	.95½
Corn—				
May	..	..	..	.40½
July	.41⅜	.41⅜	.41¼	.41¼
Sept.	.42½	.42½	.41⅞	.41⅞
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	.34¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.45	$1.50	$1.45	$1.49½
July	1.09	1.10	1.07	1.08
Sept.	.91¼	.92	.89⅝	.89⅝
Corn—				
May	.36⅝	.36 11-16	.35¾	.35¾
July	.36 13-16	.36⅞	.35⅞	.36
Sept.	.37 11-16	.37 11-16	.36⅝	.36⅝
Oats—				
May	.30	.30	.29⅜	.29⅜
July	.26¾	.26¾	.26¼	.26¼
Sept.	.24⅛	.24⅛	.23⅝	.23⅝

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Cables led a strong advance in the wheat market, which was maintained in face of several adverse influences until the last hour, when a realizing movement developed that wiped out previous strength and left the market finally 1@1⅜c lower on all positions but May; that delivery closed 1¼c net higher. Local sentiment was bearish on the home crop situation and big Northwestern receipts, but displayed timidity about selling July short, in view of the generally understood report that clique interests are strongly intrenched in the Summer delivery.

The feature of early speculative trade was good buying of July by one brokerage house supposed to have had connections with foreign interests. It was also rumored that the French duty reduction might be continued in force long enough after July 1 to admit shipments made from this country during that month. Crop reports from abroad were favorable, except from Germany, where rain has proved harmful in some sections. The situation in our own wheat fields was fully up to the average, and the trade is looking for a bumper crop of wheat, particularly from Spring wheat States. Curb trading was quiet and at unchanged prices from the regular close. No. 2 red quoted nominally at $1.56, free on board, afloat, export grade.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 17.—May, $1.49; July, $1.48¾; September, 92⅝c; No. 1 hard, $1.50; No. 1 Northern, $1.49.

DULUTH, Minn., May 17.—No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.56; May, $1.56; July, $1.48½; September, 93¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 17.—No. 1 Northern, July, $1.44; No. 2 Northern, spot, $1.34@$1.35.

Corn.

No. 2 corn closed at 42¼c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2 oats closed at 35½c; No. 3 oats, 35c; No. 2 white, 38c; No. 2 white clips, 38c; No. 3 white, 37½c; track mixed, 35@36c; track white, 38@41c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 72c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 69c, free on board, afloat; 66c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 51@51½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $7@$7.35; Winter straights, $6.25@$6.50; Winter patents, $6.75@$7.25; Spring clears, $5.50@$6; extra No. 1 Winter, $5@$5.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.60@$4.85; no grade, $2@$2.10.

RYE FLOUR—$3.85@$4.20. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.40@$2.50, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 90c; coarse, 80@81c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, spot, 80@95c; Spring, bulk, spot, 80@90c; to arrive, 75@80c; middling, bulk, 90@95c; rye feed, 80c; city feed, $1; hominy chop, 77½@80c; oil meal, $26@$28; screenings, 30@75c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 17.—Flour, first patents, $6.90@$7.10; second patents, $6.75@$6.85; first clears, $5.50@$5.70; second clears, $4.50@$4.70.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—$11.75@$12.25; family, $13.50@$14; short clear, $12@$14. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $18@$19. BEEF HAMS—$23@$23.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5⅞c; 160 lb, 6c; pigs, 6c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7¼c; 10 lb, 7c; 12 lb, 6½@6⅝c; 14 lb, 6⅜@6½c; pickled shoulders, 4¾@5c; pickled hams, 7¾@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 7¼c; Western, S. P., 7¼c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝@4c; country, 3¾@4c. LARD—$7; city lard, $6.50; refined, South America, $7.65; Continent, $7.30; Brazil, kegs, $8.75; compound, city, 4⅞@5c; Western, 5@5⅛c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¼c; city lard stearine, 7⅝c nominal.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 68s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 57s 6d; prime mess, medium Western, 52s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 35s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 36s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 36s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 35s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 36s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 34s. Cheese—American finest, white, 41s; American finest, colored, 42s. Tallow—Prime city, 21s. Cotton-seed Oil—Liverpool refined, 16s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 26s 9d. Resin—Common, 5s 7½d.

COFFEE.

There was a very slow, good-for-nothing sort of coffee market, with the general undertone weak, cables from Europe being unsatisfactory and Brazilian cables reporting large receipts. There was no disposition to trade, so far as "outsiders" were concerned; and the local contingent was just about as indifferent. Sales on the opening call were 50 bags; nothing further was done, and total sales for the day reached only 750 bags, with the market finally quiet, at unchanged prices to a net gain of 5 points. A further decline in spot Brazilian coffee added to the prevailing indifference of traders in futures. The continued heavy visible supply of coffee in this country (still about the 1,000,000-bag mark and far in excess of the normal supply) was a continued menace to ventures on the long side of the account.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
June	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
July	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
August	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
September	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
October	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
November	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
December	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
January	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
February	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
March	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
April	..	..	..	5.95@6.00

FOREIGN MARKETS.—SANTOS—Good average Santos, 10$200; stock, 324,000 bags. HAMBURG—¼ pfennig higher; sales, 9,000 bags. HAVRE—Unchanged; sales, 5,000 bags. January, 37.25; February, 37.25; March, 37.50; April, 37.75; May, 38; June, 36; July, 36.25; August, 36.25; September, 36.50; October, 36.50; November, 36.75; December, 37. RIO—No. 7 Rio, 9$950; cleared for the United States, 5,000 bags; stock, 161,000 bags.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; Muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.72½@$1.75; do, fair to good, $1.30@$1.65; do, medium, choice, $1.40@$1.42½; do, pea, choice, $1.37½@$1.40; do, medium and pea, fair to good, $1.15@$1.35; do, red kidney, choice, $2.05@$2.10; do, fair to good, $1.65@$2; do, white kidney, choice, $1.70; do, black turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $1.45@$1.50; do, Lima, California, $2.15; green peas, bbls, 82½c; do, bags, 80@82½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 92½c; do, bags, 90@92½c.

BUTTER—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 15c; do, firsts, 14½c; do, thirds to seconds, 13@14c; do, State, extras, 15c; do, thirds to firsts, 13@14½c; State, dairy, half firkin tubs, fancy, 14½c; do, Welsh tubs, fancy, 14@14½c; dairy tubs, thirds to firsts, 12½@13½c; imitation creamery, extras, 13½c; do, seconds to firsts, 12@13c; factory, best, 12½c; do, lower grades, 11½@12c.

CHEESE—New Cheese: State, full cream, large, colored, choice, 7⅝c; do, white, choice, 7½c; do, good to prime, 7@7¼c; do, small, colored, choice, 7¼@7½c; do, white, 7¼c; do, good to prime, 6¾@7c; do, common to fair, 6@6½c; light skims, small, choice, 6@6½c; part skims, small, choice, 5½@6c; do, large, choice, 5¼@5½c; do, good to prime, 4½@5c; do, common to fair, 3@4c; full skims, 2@2½c. Old Cheese, State, full cream, Fall made, colored, large, fancy, 9c; do, white, large, fancy, 8¾c; do, choice, 8¼@8½c; do, fair to good, 7½@8c; do, common, 6½@7c; do, Fall made, colored, small, fancy, 9c; do, white, small, fancy, 8¾c; do, prime to choice, 8¼@8½c; do, common to good, 6½@7½c.

EGGS—Jersey and near-by, fancy, per dozen, 12c; State and Pennsylvania, 10¾@11c; Western, selected for storage, 11c at mark; other Western, loss off, 10½@10¾c; dirty eggs, per 30-dozen case, $2.25@$2.40; checks, $2@$2.15.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples, red varieties, per bbl, $3@$5; russet, $2.75@$3.50; inferior qualities, $2.25@$2.50; strawberries, Maryland and Delaware, per quart, 7@10c; do, Eastern shore Virginia, 7@9c; do, Norfolk, 5@9c; do, North Carolina, 6@12c; do, Charleston, 8@12c; pineapples, Florida, per crate, $3@$3.75.

FRUITS — DRIED — Apples, evaporated, choice to fancy, per lb, 9¾@10c; do, prime, 9@9½c; do, common to good, 6@8½c; do, sun-dried, State quarters, 3@4c; do, Southern, 2½@3c; do, Southern, sliced, 2½@4c; do, chopped, per lb, 4@4⅜c; do, cores and skins, 2¼@2½c; cherries, 15@17c; blackberries, 4@4½c; huckleberries, 6@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 10@11c; do, sun-dried, 8@9c; apricots, California, Moor Park, 8@12c; do, royal, 7½@8½c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@9c; pears, California, 5@10c; prunes, 3½@8c.

HOPS.—State, 1897, choice, per lb, nominal; do, good to prime, 13@14c; do, common to fair, 9@12c; Pacific Coast, 1897, choice, 16c; do, good to prime, 12@14c; do, common to fair, 6@10c; Pacific Coast, 1896, prime, 7@7½c; do, common to good, 4½@5½c; old olds, 2@4c.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 77½@80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 45@75c; do, clover and clover mixed, 30@40c; do, salt, 40@45c; do, no grade, 25@40c; straw, long rye, 25@35c; do, oat, 25@30c.

POULTRY—ALIVE.—Spring chickens, per lb, 18@20c; fowls, 10½c; roosters, 6½c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 40@65c; geese, 75c@$1.25; pigeons, 20@30c. FRESH KILLED.—Turkeys, Western, per lb, 7@9c; broilers, Philadelphia, 3½@4 lb to pair, per lb, 28c; do, 3 lb to pair and under, 25@27c; do, poor to fair, 15@20c; chickens, Winter, Philadelphia, 5@6 lb to pair, per lb, 18@20c; broilers, Western, dry picked, prime, 20@22c; do, scalded, prime, 18@20c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 10c; do, Western, prime, light weights, 10c; do, Southwestern, prime, 9½c; do, heavy, 8½@9c; old cocks, Western, 6¼@7c; ducks, Eastern, Spring, per lb, 15@16c; do, Long Island, Spring, 14@15c; do, old, Western, fair to good, 5@7c; geese, Western, fair to good, 4@6c; squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $2.50@$2.75; do, small and poor, $1.50. FROZEN.—Turkeys, selected, No. 1, 12½@13c; do, locally frozen, average best, 11@12c; do, No. 2, 9@10c; chickens, fancy, soft-meated, 13@13½c; do, average, No. 1, 10@12c; do, No. 2, 7@8c; fowls, No. 1, 9½@10c; do, No. 2, 7@8c; broilers, Western, dry-picked, 15@17c; do, scalded, 12@13½c; capons, fancy, 18@20c; do, fair to good, 13@16c; ducks, No. 1, 8@9c; do, No. 2, 6@7c; geese, No. 1, 8@8½c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Bermuda, per bbl, $2@$4.50; do, Southern, $1.50@$3.75; do, Maine Rose, per sack, $3; do, Hebron, $2.70@$2.80; do, State and Western, per 180 lb, $2.75@$3; do, per sack, $2.75@$2.87; asparagus, colossal, per dozen, $2.75@$3; do, extra, $2.25@$2.50; do, prime, $1.25@$2; do, culls, 75c@$1; beets, per 100 bunches, $1@$5; celery, per case, $1.50@$3; cucumbers, per basket, $1@$1.50; do, per crate, 75c@$1.25; cabbages, per bbl crate, 75c@$1.12; eggplants, per box, $2@$3; lettuce, per bbl, 75c@$1.25; tomatoes, per carrier, $1@$2.25; peppers, per carrier, $1@$2; peas, per basket, 50c@$1.25; rhubarb, per 100 bunches, 50c@$1; squash, Southern, per crate, 50@75c; turnips, Southern, white, per bbl crate, 50c@$1.50; onions, Bermuda, per crate, $1.60; do, Egyptian, per bag, $2.75@$3; do, Orange County, per bag, $2@$3.50; do, Eastern, white, per bbl, $3@$9; do, red and yellow, $2@$4; do, New Orleans, per bbl, $3.50@$3.75; do, per bag, $1.50@$1.60; radishes, per bbl, 75c@$1.25; kale, per bbl, 25@50c; spinach, per bbl, 75c@$1; string beans, Charleston, per basket, 50c@$1.25; do, Savannah, 50c@$1; do, Florida, 50@75c.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts, hand-picked, fancy, 4¼c; Spanish, shelled, No. 1, 3¼c; Virginia, shelled, No. 1, 3c; beeswax, 27@28c per lb; maple sugar, 7@8c per lb; maple syrup, 50@65c per gallon; honey, State, clover comb, per lb, 8@10c; do, extracted, 5c; do, buckwheat, comb, 6@6½c; do, extracted, 4@4½; California, comb, 9@10c; do, extracted, 5@5½c; Southern, per gallon, 50@52½c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 21c; prime crude, free on board mills, 17@17½c; prime Summer yellow, 25½@26c; off Summer yellow, 24½@25c; butter grades, 27@28½c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 29@30c; linseed, American raw, 44@45c; American boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 50@52c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, in the grease, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine and fine medium, 12 months, 15@17c; medium, 12 months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Fine choice, 14@15c; fine medium choice, 15@17c; medium choice, 16@19c; quarter, 16@18c; fine average, 12@13c; medium average, 13@15c; quarter average, 13@15c. California—Northern Spring, free, 16@17c; middle county Spring, 13@14c; Southern Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern Fall, free, 15@16c; Southern Fall, 10@12c; Fall, defective, 7@9c. Oregon—Eastern choice, 15c; average, 12@13c; heavy, 10@11c; Valley, No. 1, 18@20c; No. 2, 20@22c; No. 3, 19@20c; lambs, 17@19c. Territory—Fine choice, 12@15c; fine average, 10@13c; fine medium choice, 15@17c; fine medium average, 13@14c; medium choice, 17c; medium average, 15@16c; quarter, 17c.

METALS.

Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.75; do, Southern, No. 2, soft, $10.15; steel rails, $18; pig iron warrants, $6.90; lake copper ingot, $12.10; tin, $14.55; lead, $3.65; spelter, $4.20.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.75; tar oil, barrels, $3; pitch, $1.75; spirits turpentine, regulars, 29¼c; machines, 30c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.65@$1.67½; G, $1.67½@$1.72½; H, $1.77½@$1.82½; I, $1.87½@$1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2.02½; N, $2.07½@$2.10; W G, $2.15; W W, $2.30.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 17.—Spirits turpentine, 26@26½c. Resin, 95c@$1. Crude turpentine, $1.25, $1.90, and $1.90. Tar, $1.10.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 17.—Turpentine, 26½c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 17.—Spirits turpentine, 26¼c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—No trading. CALVES—Veals, $4@$5.50; city dressed, 7@9c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Prime yearlings, $5.30@$5.35; lambs, $6@$6.75. HOGS—$4.25@$4.60.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,892.—Silk veiling, from Henry Gorgus, Lyons, April 13, 1898. Veiling, 45 c. m., P. 444, entered at .36f., advanced to .40f. per meter. Discount 20 per cent. and 1 per cent. Add case and packing.

17,911.—Nursery stock, from James & Fils, Ussy, March 25, 1898. Albies excelsa, 4 ans transplante, entered at 7f., advanced to 8f. per 1,000. Add packing.

17,952.—Leather shoes, from Elia Medani, Constantinople, March 5, 1898. Embroidered slippers, entered at 5 piasters, advanced to 5.25 piasters per pair. Add packing.

17,744.—Colored cotton velvets, from ——, Suchtein, March 18, 1898, 16¾-17¾ in., qual. 5, entered at .62 mark, advanced to .65 mark per meter. Add packing, cartons, &c.

17,913.—Oriental rugs, from McIver, Mackenzie & Co., Karachi, Oct. 22, 1897. Entered at various prices. Advanced by addition of amount of packing and transport charges, deducted on invoice.

17,914.—Hides of cattle, raw, from Paita, March 17, 1898. Cueros de rez, entered at .15, advanced to .20 Peruvian currency per pound.

511, O. P., Baltimore.—Earthenware, from Mellor, Taylor & Co., Burslem, Feb. 5, 1898. Run of kiln, entered at discounts 65 per cent., 5 per cent., and 5 per cent. Advanced to discounts 62½ per cent., 5 per cent., and 2½ per cent. Add crates.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Tariff Disputes Over Distillations of Coal Tar—More Handkerchief Decisions.

A number of technical decisions were handed down by the Board of Classification yesterday, some of them covering points previously determined. Horace Fletcher and others imported a quantity of merchandise, invoiced variously as "tar oil," "liquid creosote oil," and "teerol." It was assessed for duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provisions of paragraph 60 of the act of Aug. 28, 1894, and was claimed by the importers to be entitled to free entry under paragraph 443 of the same act. The board sustained the claim of the importers.

The Herf & Frerichs Chemical Company of St. Louis protested against an assessment of 25 per cent. duty on an importation of crude carbolic acid, claiming that it was entitled to free admission on the ground that the article in question was one of the five products of distillation of coal tar. This protest was sustained in an opinion written by Col. Tichenor.

A similar case was decided in the same way on a protest filed by the Old Dominion Creosoting Works.

Mandel Brothers of Chicago and Moses Norris of Baltimore filed protests against the classification by the Customs authorities of various importations of handkerchiefs. The importers, in each instance, claimed that the duties assessed were too high. In the case of Mandel Brothers the board overruled the protest which claimed that all the merchandise was dutiable at 35 per cent., and decided that part of it was dutiable, as assessed, at 50 per cent. and the remainder at 40 per cent. The contention of Moses Norris that his merchandise was dutiable at 40 per cent. was sustained.

Protests were also sustained in the cases of the Brooklyn Distilling Company and the American Sugar Refining Company of New York in the matter of the importation of a quantity of carbolineum in barrels. The Collector of Customs assessed duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 60, but the board decided that the carbolineum was entitled to free entry.

J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co. of Philadelphia protested against the assessment of 25 per cent. duty on an importation of tar oil, and his protest was sustained, the board deciding that under paragraph 443 of the tariff act of 1894 tar oil was entitled to free admission.

RULINGS ON CUSTOMS LAW.

German Raw Sugar—A Question Regarding Release of Teas—Internal Revenue Decisions.

In reply to a letter of inquiry regarding the tariff on German raw sugar below 90 per cent., Elmenhorst & Co. of this city have received from the Treasury Department instructions that inasmuch as no export bounty is allowed under the law of Germany on raw sugar polarizing below 90 per cent., such sugar will be exempt from countervailing duty under section 5 of the act of July 24, 1897. The sugar must, however, be shown by proper evidence to be the product of Germany.

In the matter of the application of the Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Company for the release for exportation of certain teas imported by them and now under seizure at this port for violation of section 9 of the act of March 2, 1897, Assistant Secretary Howell has informed Collector Bidwell that the act of March 2, 1897, is not a revenue law and consequently the remedy provided by sections 17 and 18 of that act for alleged violations of the customs revenue laws does not apply. The Collector is directed to report the matter to the United States District Attorney with a view to the institution of forfeiture proceedings.

Supplementary to previous circulars issued by the Treasury Department regarding bounties paid by the Government of Japan on exports of silk, Secretary Gage has just promulgated this order: "As the provisions of section 5 of the act of July 24, 1897, apply only to articles dutiable under said act, no other raw silk exported from Japan than such as shall not come under paragraph 660 of said act will be subject to countervailing duties."

Commissioner N. B. Scott of the Internal Revenue Bureau rules that manufacturers of wine, not from grapes, but from berries which were neither of their own growing nor wild berries gathered by themselves or by persons in their employ, are not within the terms of the exempting provision of section 3,246 Revised Statutes. Such manufacturers must pay special tax as liquor dealers for selling such wine, even when they sell it only at the place of manufacture.

Another ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to the effect that wholesale liquor dealers before drawing off the contents of a package of spirits into bottles should enter in proper form the setting apart of the package for this purpose. The dealers are not required to enter in the same form the sending out of the bottled spirits.

Commissioner Scott decides that the sign "practical distiller" used by a wholesale dealer and rectifier who is not an authorized distiller is in violation of section 3,279 Revised Statutes, inasmuch as it conveys the false impression that the person using it "may lawfully carry on the business of a distiller."

ENVELOPE COMPANIES POOLED.

Ninety Per Cent. of the Output Represented in the Deal.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 17.—The consolidation of ten of the most prominent of the envelope companies of the country, representing 90 per cent. of the output of commercial envelopes, has been effected, excepting some of the details. The companies in the agreement are Logan, Swift & Brigham, the Whitcomb Envelope Company, and the Wade H. Hill Envelope Company of Worcester, the Morgan Envelope Company, P. P. Kellogg & Co., and the Springfield Envelope Company of Springfield, the Holyoke Envelope Company of Holyoke, the National Envelope Company of Milwaukee, the White-Corbin Company of Rockville, Conn., and the Plimpton Manufacturing Company of Hartford. The name of the consolidated company is the United States Envelope Company. The total capital is $7,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be in bonds and the rest in capital stock. Each of the ten companies will be represented by a Director, and in addition Charles Hutchins, President of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works of this city and some other man, yet to be named, will serve on the board. Mr. Hutchins will be the President, James Logan of Worcester, Elisha Morgan of Springfield, and W. H. Prescott of Rockville, Conn., Vice Presidents; Robert W. Day of Springfield, Treasurer; Fred Plimpton of Hartford, Assistant Treasurer; Walter T. Morse of Springfield, Secretary. James Logan will be Chairman of the Executive Board, and will have the duties of general manager. The output of the companies is 17,000,000 envelopes a day.

While the Plimpton and the Morgan companies are in the combine, the company that makes the Government stamped envelopes, known as the Plimpton-Morgan Company, will not join.

THE ERIE CANAL.

Produce Exchange Members Say Delay in Opening It Is Due to Unavoidable Causes.

A letter to the editor of The New York Times complaining of the delay in opening the Erie Canal this year says:

"The most aggravating act of killing canal commerce is being perpetrated this Spring. Here it is May 17, and no likelihood of west-bound boats moving before June 1. And there is at least $1,000,000,000 worth of goods, of every description, in west-bound boats, and not one boat has passed Rexford Flats, nineteen miles west of Troy. As a result, the merchants have been discouraged and disgusted with the Erie Canal and have stopped shipping by canal. This inestimable loss to merchants, Erie boatmen, and the State and Port of New York is traceable direct to the incompetency and indifference of George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works, and his subordinates.

The Erie Canal could and should have been opened April 20. It is an aggravating case, and is liable to bankrupt many merchants, as the goods were bought on sixty days' time, and the season will be passed for the sale of Spring goods.

This letter was read to two members of the Produce Exchange Committee on Canals, E. M. Clarkson, Secretary of the Erie Boatmen's Transportation Company, and George Milmine of Milmine, Bodman & Co., grain commission merchants. Both refuted the charges and contentions of the complainant.

"I readily identify the writer by his style," said Mr. Clarkson. "I shall not criticise him or enter into a defense of 'Uncle George' or a denial of the 'billion-dollar' statement. All these subjects will take care of themselves or are completely understood by the reading public. Coming to fact, the delay in opening the canal was due to accidents that human foresight could not prevent, and the canal is likely to be opened next Saturday.

"During the Winter effort was honestly made to do a great deal in the way of improving the canal on the Western, Middle, and Eastern Divisions. About 89,000 men were employed. They worked till May 1 because of contract dates terminating then. Water was turned on May 11, and, owing to bad weather, thawing, and what not, the water found out some bad leaks, due principally to 'bottoming out' or taking away silt. But delay of little moment would have occurred if there had not been a serious and bad break at Lock 24, which is four miles west of Schenectady. This was due to the touching of quicksand in 'bottoming out.' The break carried away 240 feet of the bank of the canal and burrowed 40 feet deep. The accident blocked the canal. Sixty-five teams and an army of men have been at work here, and, as I said, it is likely that the waterway would be open on Saturday. At any rate, all that could be done to hasten traffic has been done."

Mr. Milmine said that while the condition of the canal was to be deplored because of the check to water traffic, many circumstances should be considered.

"The canal is old," he said, "and the Produce Exchange and other bodies have been recently thwarted in endeavors, which Senator Pavey well seconded, to secure money to better its condition, make it a lakes-to-river ship canal, or put it under the control of the National Government. One of the obstacles was the selfishness or jealousy of the railroads. In its dilapidated condition the canal was susceptible to climatic influences, and Spring thaws and the wet spell have done damage to an old water way, built long ago, and needing vast sums to put it in proper condition, even as a canalboat highway.

"It ought to be made a ship canal, or at least adequate to the strategical necessity of sending gunboats between the lakes and the Hudson. I cannot find that in this instance blame attaches to Superintendent Aldridge. The whole trouble is that the canal is not strong enough to resist the effects of the weather."

LINCOLN FIRE CIRCULAR.

Receiver Freedman Requests the Immediate Payment of Premiums.

Andrew Freedman, the temporary receiver of the insolvent Lincoln Fire Insurance Company, has issued a printed letter requesting the immediate payment of premiums in pursuance of the authority vested in him by the Supreme Court. The letter further says: "In order to facilitate me in my duties as receiver, and to save unnecessary trouble and expense, it is important that payment thereof should be made without delay."

In every instance which has come to notice so far, the bill inclosed is for the full premium for the time of the policy, instead of the portion earned by the company previous to its collapse. Such payment would necessitate the filing of a claim for the return of the unearned portion of the premium, and allows a commission to the receiver on such sums when paid in and when refunded. Several brokers state that their clients will not think of paying more than the earned portion of their premiums.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

Underwriters and Brokers Think the Panic Will Last Some Time.

The local panic in fire insurance rates, which was brought on by the disruption of the New York Tariff Association, has, contrary to the expectation of many offices, not as yet shown any tendency to disappear. Many risks were written yesterday at absurdly low rates, the brokerage allowed being in many cases 40 per cent.

Silas P. Wood, the Metropolitan manager of the British America and the Western of Toronto, said yesterday: "When the Tariff Association went to pieces many of us expected a short panic, but there is no evidence yet of any stiffening in the matter of rates, and the commission war is even more marked. The companies which are now neglecting sound underwriting principles must eventually pay for their present methods."

Edwin Romberg of J. Romberg & Son, contract insurance brokers, said that the break was due to the fact that the amount of capital in the Street had so far exceeded the amount of insurable value that the larger companies determined to crush small competition. "To a large extent, the companies which are leading in the cut are leaving the dry goods district alone," he said, "and writing elsewhere only on the grade floor and buildings. The smaller companies, which are securing only what is left, are bound to suffer a loss of profits, and many of them are likely to be forced from the metropolitan field. The present panic is bound to grow worse for some months to come. The building occupied by a picture frame wood-working establishment, formerly rated at 3¼ per cent. per annum, has just been replaced at 2 per cent. for three years by our firm. This is but an indication of the present state of the market."

P. B. Armstrong, President of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, said that his company would not issue a single policy in the metropolitan district at the present rates.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The regular business meeting of the National Fire Protection Association will be held to-morrow at the rooms of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association has begun proceedings to compel Insurance Commissioner Vivian of Colorado to relicense the association, regardless of the exclusion of the Denver Life Insurance Company from this State.

The Kansas general agent of the Washington Life Insurance Company is endeavoring to arrange the difficulties existing between the company and Superintendent McNall of the Kansas Insurance Department, so that the company may resume business in that State.

The International Registry Company, which has obtained control of the National Registry Company, has taken possession of the latter's Chicago offices. The International is now issuing accident policies in the Great Eastern Casualty Company in the East, in the Pacific Mutual Life in the West, and in the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation in Canada and Great Britain.

United States Rubber Company.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 17.—The annual meeting of the United States Rubber Company was held at the offices in this city to-day. The election of Directors resulted as follows: Samuel P. Colt, Providence; James B. Ford, J. Howard Ford, Charles Stewart Smith, John D. Vermeule, Charles R. Flint, Robert M. Gallaway, and George E. Weed, New York; Henry L. Hotchkiss, New Haven; M. C. Martin, New Brunswick; Charles R. Dalton, Boston; Charles L. Johnson, New Haven; Frederick M. Shepard, Orange; Samuel N. Williams, Williamsport, and George A. Lewis, Naugatuck. Ex-President Joseph Bannigan was not present at the meeting. Treasurer Flint said that he was in a New York hospital, about to undergo a serious operation. The report of the Treasurer, Charles R. Flint, to March 31, showed: Assets, $41,221,770.38; liabilities, $40,724,846.79; surplus, $496,923.59; reserved for 2 per cent. dividend on preferred stock, $388,010; balance, $108,913.59.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Giants Win Two Games from the Washingtons at the Polo Grounds.

GOOD FINISH IN THE SECOND

The Locals Scored Five Runs in the Last Inning and Won the Game—Tiernan's Timely Hit—Brooklyn Again Beaten in Boston.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	17	4	.810
Cleveland	16	8	.667
Boston	15	9	.625
New York	13	8	.619
Baltimore	11	7	.611
Chicago	11	10	.524
Pittsburg	12	11	.522
Brooklyn	9	10	.474
Philadelphia	9	10	.474
St. Louis	5	15	.250
Louisville	6	19	.240
Washington	4	17	.190

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 9; Washington, 3; (first game.)
New York, 11; Washington, 10; (second game.)
Boston, 12; Brooklyn, 0.
Chicago, 13; Cleveland, 6.
Pittsburg, 6; St. Louis, 0.
Baltimore, 9; Philadelphia, 5; (first game.)
Baltimore, 17; Philadelphia, 2; (second game.)

Game To-day.

Pittsburg in Baltimore.

The New Yorks won two games from the Washingtons at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon before a crowd of 6,000 persons. The first game was easily won, but the second contest was a notable victory. In the second game the Senators began with five runs and the Giants ended with five runs, just enough to win out. When Gettig came to the bat in the final inning the score was 10 to 6, in favor of the visitors, and more than 1,000 persons had left the grounds, as the home team seemed hopelessly beaten.

Gettig was given a base on balls, and Gleason hit the ball back of third base, reaching second, Gettig being held at third. Hartman made a base hit into centre, scoring Gettig and Gleason. Wilmot then placed a hit in right field, advancing Hartman to second. Warner hit a short fly, which Wrigley got, and Seymour followed with a single, filling all the bases. Van Haltren had two strikes called on him, when one of Amole's curves hit his arm and he went to first, forcing Hartman across the plate. The score was now 10 to 9. Tiernan stepped to the plate and met the second ball pitched squarely near the end of the bat. The ball sailed toward left field. Selbach started for the ball, and after running about 100 feet made a final jump for it, but could not quite reach it, and Wilmot and Seymour raced across the plate with the winning runs. The shout that went up when Seymour reached the plate could have been heard across the river.

Seymour was largely responsible for the Senators' five runs in the first inning, although Gleason made a fumble that let in a run. The Giants' pitcher gave two bases on balls, made a wild throw, and was hit safely four times. Again in the third inning he became very unsteady, and this, coupled with Grady's poor throw to third, gave the Senators two unearned runs. Grady found fault with Umpire Lynch's work after the last Senator was retired in the third inning and was ordered out of the game. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	0	1	0	0	Gettman, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Selbach, lf.	2	1	2	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	0	12	0	1	Doyle, 1b.	1	2	9	3	1
Gettig, ss.	1	0	0	3	1	Farrell, c.	2	1	5	2	1
Gleason, 2b.	2	1	2	6	1	McHale, c.f.	1	1	1	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	2	3	1	4	0	Wagner, 3b.	1	1	1	1	1
Wilmot, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Reitz, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0
Grady, c.	0	0	4	0	1	Wrigley, ss.	1	1	3	3	0
Warner, c.	1	2	5	0	0	Dineen, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Seymour, p.	2	2	0	3	1	Amole, p.	0	0	2	2	0
Total	11	11	27	16	5	Total	10	9	*25	14	3

New York ....3 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 5—11
Washington ....5 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 1—10

*One out when winning run was scored.

Earned runs—New York, 3. Stolen bases—Selbach, Tiernan, Joyce, Warner. Two-base hits—Seymour, McHale, Gleason. Double plays—Wrigley, Reitz, and Doyle; Hartman, Gleason, and Joyce. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 5; off Dineen, 4; off Amole, 4. First base on errors—New York, 1; Washington, 2. Sacrifice hits—McHale, Reitz. Hit by pitched ball—McHale, Van Haltren. Struck out—By Seymour, 5; by Amole, 4. Wild pitches—Dineen, 2; Seymour, 2. Left on bases—New York, 9; Washington, 5. Umpire—Mr. Lynch; Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

First Game.

Rusie was pitted against Swaim in the first game, and pitched well enough to help the Giants to victory. The Senators' pitcher used an effective "drop ball," which seemed to "break" at the plate. His good work, however, went for nothing, as the team supported him poorly. Rusie was particularly effective when bases were occupied, and retired eight of the Senators on strikes. The Giants hit well at opportune times. Davis met with a mishap in the first inning that will keep him out of the game for a week. His right hand was badly cut taking a throw from Rusie. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	2	1	2	0	1	Gettman, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	0	2	2	0	0	Selbach, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	2	2	5	2	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	0	12	1	2
Davis, ss.	0	0	1	0	0	McGuire, c.	2	1	4	0	0
Gettig, ss.	2	1	2	0	1	Brown, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Gl'son, 2b.	1	1	2	1	0	Wagner, 3b.	1	1	3	2	0
Hartman, 3b.	1	3	2	2	0	Reitz, 2b.	0	2	1	4	1
Wilmot, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Wrigley, ss.	0	0	0	3	0
Warner, c.	0	3	9	0	0	Swaim, p.	0	1	1	2	0
Rusie, p.	0	0	1	1	0	*Farrell	0	1	0	0	0
Total	9	14	27	6	2	Total	3	7	24	12	3

*Batted for Swaim in ninth inning.

New York ....0 0 4 1 0 0 1 3 .—9
Washington ....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3

Earned runs—New York, 3. Stolen bases—Tiernan, Rusie, Joyce. Two-base hits—Joyce, Hartman Warner, (2,) Wilmot, McGuire. First base on errors—New York, 3; Washington, 2. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 4; off Swaim, 4. Struck out—By Rusie, 8; by Swaim, 4. Wild pitches—Rusie, 3. Left on bases—New York, 12; Washington, 8. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

BROOKLYN FAILED TO SCORE.

Lewis, the Boston's Pitcher, Allowed Them Only One Hit.

BOSTON, May 17.—Lewis was invincible to-day, and shut the Brooklyns out without a run and for eight innings not a hit was made. The Bostons played a perfect fielding game, and only one visitor reached third base. On the other hand, Yeager was hit freely, especially by Collins, Stahl, and Bergen. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Griffin, cf.	0	0	4	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	1	13	1	0	Jones, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Long, ss.	1	2	4	6	0	Dunn, ss.	0	0	2	5	0
Duffy, lf.	2	2	1	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Collins, 3b.	2	3	1	2	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0
Stahl, rf.	2	3	2	0	0	Tucker, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Lowe, 2b.	1	2	2	2	0	Hallman, 2b.	0	0	3	0	0
Bergen, c.	1	3	2	1	0	Grim, c.	0	0	1	1	1
Lewis, p.	1	2	0	3	0	Yeager, p.	0	1	0	4	1
Total	12	18	27	15	0	Total	0	1	24	18	2

Boston ....0 3 0 0 0 1 7 1 .—12
Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Bergen, Lewis. Stolen bases—Duffy, Griffin, (2.) Double play—Long, Lowe, and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Lewis, 3; off Yeager, 1. Struck out—By Lewis, 2. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Chicago, 13; Cleveland, 6.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Battery errors and other poor plays in the third and ninth, followed by good batting, gave Chicago an easy victory. Score:

Chicago ....0 1 5 0 1 0 0 0 6—13
Cleveland ....1 1 2 1 0 0 0 1 0—6

Earned run—Cleveland. Base hits—Chicago, 11; Cleveland, 10. Errors—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 5. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Donahue; Cleveland, McAllister and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Pittsburg, 6; St. Louis, 0.

PITTSBURG, May 17.—Taylor's delivery was easy for the home team. Rhines was very effective. Padden deserted the Pittsburg Club last night because of a fine which he considered unjust. Eagan played his position to-day, and put up a good game. Score:

Pittsburg ....2 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 .—6
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned run—Pittsburg. Base hits—Pittsburg, 12; St. Louis, 7. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Pittsburg, Rhines and Schriver; St. Louis, Taylor and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant umpire—Mr. Wood.

Baltimore, 9; Philadelphia, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Baltimore won two games from the Quakers this afternoon with the greatest ease. The Quakers used two pitchers in each game. The first game was fairly well played, but the second was uninteresting, and was stopped on account of darkness at the end of the eighth inning. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Baltimore ....1 0 0 0 3 2 3 0 0—9
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 0—5

Earned runs—Baltimore, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Base hits—Baltimore, 12; Philadelphia, 12. Errors—Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Baltimore, Hughes and Bowermann; Philadelphia, Fifield and McFarland and Duggleby and Fisher. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant umpire—Mr. Andrews.

SECOND GAME.

Baltimore, 17; Philadelphia, 2.

Baltimore ....0 4 7 2 0 1 3 0—17
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—2

Earned runs—Baltimore, 6. Base hits—Baltimore, 15; Philadelphia, 4. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Baltimore, McJames and Clarke; Philadelphia, Pratt and McFarland and Becker and Fisher. Umpire—Mr. Andrews. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Other Games.

At Newark—Newark, 10; Reading, 7.
At Montreal—Montreal, 3; Buffalo, 0.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 10; Springfield, 3, (first game;) Wilkesbarre, 10; Springfield, 5, (second game.)
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 5; Providence, 4.
At Toronto—Toronto, 18; Rochester, 13.
At Paterson—Richmond, 9; Paterson, 1.

New Yorks Leave for the West.

The New Yorks left last night for St. Louis, where they are scheduled to begin a series of four games to-morrow. The Giants will return from their Western trip on May 30, when they will play two games with the Clevelands at the Polo Grounds. The Brooklyns will begin their Western series in Louisville to-morrow.

New York University Freshmen Win.

The New York University Freshmen and Sophomore classes held a dual track and field meet at Ohio Field yesterday afternoon to decide the interclass supremacy, owing to the fact that 1901 won on Founder's day and 1900 on the day of the Spring games. In the hundred yard dash Duchfield covered the distance in 10 1-5 seconds, supplanting his previous record of 10 3-5 seconds, and Farnold broke the mile walk record which he had held of 7 minutes and 53 seconds by 31 seconds. The summary:

	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Points.
1901	8	4	9	57
1900	5	9	4	47

Cambridge Double Sculls.

LONDON, May 17.—In the Cambridge University double-scull race to-day C. J. D. Goldie, Third Trinity, and Etheredgton Smith, First Trinity, beat A. S. Bell, Trinity Hall, stroke of the Cambridge crew in this year's Oxford-Cambridge boat race, and B. H. Howell, Trinity Hall, the American oarsman, by fifteen yards.

Cornell Club Loses at Lacross.

The lacrosse game yesterday between the teams of the College of the City of New York and the Cornell University Club resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 4 to 2.

Bicycle Meet at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 17.—The date of the State Circuit bicycle meet at Poughkeepsie has been changed from June 1 to June 17.

VANDERBILT SYSTEM CHANGES.

President Callaway Reorganizes the Staff of the New York Central Road.

At the Grand Central Station yesterday were held meetings of the Boards of Directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, of the Michigan Central, and of the "Nickel Plate," the New York, Chicago and St. Louis. Chauncey M. Depew was elected Chairman in accordance with the plan previously announced.

William H. Newman was elected President of the Lake Shore Road to succeed Mr. Callaway, who in turn succeeds Mr. Depew as President of the New York Central. Mr. H. B. Ledyard was re-elected to the Presidency of the Michigan Central Railroad. W. H. Canniff was elected President of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis.

President Callaway has announced the following appointments on the New York Central: Samuel Goodman, to be assistant traffic manager; Edwin H. Croly, to be division freight agent in charge of the Western Division, with office in Buffalo; Seneca Kelly, to be division freight agent of the Mohawk Division, with office in Syracuse; F. L. Wilson, to be division freight agent of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Division, with office in Watertown, and H. D. Carter, to be division freight agent of the Adirondack Division, with office at Malone. The Western Division now includes all stations on the main line and branches west of Newark, this State, and Canandaigua.

Hereafter communications relating to the freight traffic of the Hudson River Division, the Harlem Road, and the New York and Putnam Division must be addressed to the office of the General Freight Agent, Grand Central Station, to whom all of the division freight agents will report.

One of the most important changes made is the abolition of the foreign freight office in New York and the transfer of all the business heretofore conducted by that office to the lighterage department. This enlarged department will continue in charge of Alfred Skitt, with headquarters at 10 Broadway. These changes are all in line with Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's policy of concentration. Instead of six freight divisions the New York Central will hereafter have but four.

For Railroad Commission Places.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 17.—Of the thirty-three candidates who tried the merit examination of the Civil Service Commission for the position of Superintendent of Grade Crossing Bureau of the Railroad Commission only these four passed: Arnold H. Sutermeister of Troy, Clarence R. Neher of Rochester, Charles H. Smith of Middletown, and Paul Voorhees of Buffalo.

HAITI PAYS A $10,000 CLAIM.

Bernard Campbell's Case Settled Through a Desire for the Friendship of the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Haitian Government has given conspicuous evidence of its friendly feeling toward the United States by settling the long pending claim of Bernard Campbell of Brooklyn which this Government has urged against Haiti. The settlement was made by Mr. Legere, the Haitian Minister, with the State Department, and was on the basis of a payment of $10,000. In closing the case the Haitian Government made it known that its action was inspired by a desire to continue the friendship between the two Governments and was not intended as a recognition of the justice of the Campbell claim.

This claim has attracted much attention from time to time, as powerful influences friendly to Campbell have been exerted to induce the Government to adopt an energetic course, even to the exercise of force, to compel Haiti to pay it. It originated through the enlistment of Campbell for service as an engineer in the Haitian Navy. He went to Haiti, where he claimed to have suffered many indignities, and claimed reparation therefor, first in the courts and later through the State Department. The Haitian authorities refused to recognize the claim, and a long diplomatic controversy ensued.

When Germany sent a warship to Haiti and settled the Lueders case by a show of force the suggestion was made that the United States should adopt a similar course to close the Campbell case. While this was not done the department expressed its wish to bring the long-pending controversy to an end and the settlement on a $10,000 basis was finally made.

An Elevator Falls in Boston.

BOSTON, May 17.—By the falling of an elevator used for hoisting building material at the uncompleted warehouse of the Boston Wharf Company, just after noon today, four men were killed and four were injured. The dead are O. S. Henry, Daniel Doyle, Leo Cardamen, and Henry Harvey. The men were riding on the elevator, which was heavily loaded with material for use in the construction of the building. The combined weight was too much for the car, which gave way at the eighth story, and the men and material fell to the bottom of the well.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Brokers—Few Transactions in the Auction Room.

Parsons & Singer have sold for Polstein & Cohen to George S. McKibbon, for about $72,000, the two new six-story tenements 157 and 159 Monroe Street, each 23.4 by 90 by 100.

George De Forest Barton and Jacob A. R. Dunning have sold for Henry Goodkind, to an investor, the four-story building 404 Sixth Avenue, 19.7 by 60.

Ware, Gibbs & Card have sold for Dora G. Tomlinson, to Dr. Clarence Young, the four-story dwelling 312 West Eighty-eighth Street, 21 by 100.8½.

John R. Davidson has sold for Albert L. Foss, the five-story brownstone front flat 58 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 27.8 by 90 by 100.

William Seitz has sold for $13,000 the three-story brownstone front dwelling 139 East Ninety-fourth Street, 18.9 by 100.8½.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold at public auction to Irving S. Charig, for $18,150, the five-story brick flat 143 Willis Avenue, 25 by 81.6; also, in foreclosure, to T. Carpenter, for $2,400 each, the two lots, Fifteenth Street, Wakefield, north side, 105 and 180 feet respectively, west of Prospect Terrace, each 25 by 114.

Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, C. S. Kennedy, for $25,660, the five-story front and four-story rear brick dwelling 427 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 18.4 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Isaac L. Smith, for $8,400, the two five-story brick flats, 247 and 249 West Sixty-second Street, 50 by 100.5.

John N. Golding sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Anna Woerishoffer, for $28,000, the five-story brick building, 86 and 88 Forsyth Street, 38.3 by 100.1 and irregular.

James L. Wells sold at public auction to F. T. Markey, for $16,500, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 143 East Thirty-fifth Street, 20 by 98.9.

William Kennelly sold in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles Lanier, trustee, for $14,500, the three-story stone-front dwelling 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 18 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Thomas C. T. Crain, for $4,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling, 68 West Forty-ninth Street, 19.6 by 25.5.

Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Lambert Suydam, for $9,000, the three-story brick dwelling 613 West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 18.9 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to George M. Baker, for $66,250, the five-story brick building, with stores and lofts, 197 West Street, southeast corner of Jay Street, extending through to Caroline Street, 29.4 by 79.7 by 28.7 by 78.9.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, Broadway, southeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, runs southeast 144.8 by southwest 98.9 by northwest 50 by northeast 10.2 by northwest 14.3 by west 54 to Broadway by north 107, leasehold, four and five story brick and stone theatre, known as the Casino. Due on judgment, $134,367; subject to another mortgage for $18,495.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha K. Camp, referee, 12 and 14 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, 21 and 20, respectively, by 102.2, two four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $26,385.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Sage, referee, 697, 699, and 701 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Willis Avenue, each 16.8 by 100, three four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $8,404.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 873 to 877 Brook Avenue, northwest side, 88.3 feet north of North Third Avenue, 28.7, 28.7, and 24.9, respectively, by 98.6 and irregular, five-story brick flat, with stores on 873, three-story brick tenements, with stores on 875 and 877. Due on judgment, on 873, $3,402; on 875, $3,402; on 877, $3,611.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 122 East Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 140 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,799.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delehunty, referee, 1,208 Southern Boulevard, east side, 136.10 feet north of Home Street, 25 by 114 by 25 by 112.2, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,860.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Bolton Avenue, Inwood, west side, extending through to Fourteenth Avenue, near Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 124.7 by 411 by 115.7 by 442, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,751.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 537 Canal Street, north side, 47.7 feet east of Washington Street, 22 by 56 by 14.6 by 60, three-story brick tenement, with stores; 539 Canal Street, north side, 25.5 feet east of Washington Street, 22 by 60 and irregular, three-story brick tenement, with stores; 541 Canal Street and 477 Washington Street, being the northeast corner of the streets named, runs east 25.5 by northeast 32.3 by east 1.8 by northeast 11.6 by east 10.10 by south 2.6 by east 3.2 by north 4.8 by west 61.5 to Washington Street, by south 22.2, three-story brick tenement, with stores; 479 Washington Street, east side, 30.4 feet north of Canal Street, 20.4 by 80, coal yard, with one-story brick office. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $4,506; subject to another mortgage for $40,000.

By Thompson & Pryor, partition sale, Stuart F. Randolph, referee, 171 Bowery, east side, 120 feet south of Delancey Street, 23.5 by 125.4, four-story brick store, with one-story extension. Subject to mortgages for $14,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, for a one-story brick hotel, 50 by 25; James J. Coogan of 504 Fifth Avenue, owner; M. L. Ungrich of 13 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,900.

West Farms Road, west side, 233 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 24 by 61; Wilhelmina Zankle of 1,645 Main Street, owner; F. Denninger of 1,625 West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,000.

Fisher's Road, north side, 335 feet east of Third Avenue, for a two-story frame coal shed, 149.6 by 39; S. W. Cowan of Mount Vernon, owner; William H. Horsfall, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 19 to 23 St. Mark's Place, to a four-story brick dwelling and ballroom; George Ehret, owner; Julius Kastner & Sons of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 233 Stanton Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Leonard Hafter of 5 Clinton Place, owner; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 22 to 26 Reade Street, to a six-story brick business building; estate of T. Vernon of 22 Reade Street, owner; E. J. Wood of 243 Broadway, architect; cost, $900.

No. 645 West Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story and basement brick factory; Eugene C. Ludin of 202 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; Buchanan & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 21 East Seventy-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Annie F. Leverich, owner; Charles T. Berg, architect; cost, $6,600.

Nos. 310 and 312 East Seventy-third Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Frederick W. Loew, owner; Thomas Graham of 1,238 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

No. 74 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. A. W. Seligman of 74 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; Charles Sandmeyer of 732 Lexington Avenue, architect; cost, $450.

No. 2,155 to 2,159 Third Avenue, to three four-story brick dwellings, with store; Elizabeth Wood of 14 Mount Morris Avenue, owner; M. V. B. Ferdon of 1,238 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $6,500.

King's Bridge Road, north side, 100 feet west of Jones Avenue, to a two and a half story frame dwelling; J. L. Willis, premises, owner; cost, $100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, May 17.

AVENUE B, e s, 83 ft s of 13th St, 25x105, Unionport; Thomas L. Newman to Mary Shandley	3,000
AVENUE C, e s, part of Lot 198; also part of Lot 197, on map of Prospect Hill estate, at Fordham; H. Murphy and wife to Frank H. Murphy	1
BAXTER ST, 118, 26x85; Emilie Hamburger and others, executors, &c., to Amalie Weiss	1
BOULEVARD, n w corner of 107th St, 26.10x100; Mary Sullivan to Johanna Fitzsimmons	1
DOWNING ST, 63, 27x90x26.8x90; Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Julius Dreyfus	10
DOWNING ST, 63, 27x90x26.8x90; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Henry E. Stevens, Jr.	10
EAST HOUSTON ST, 478, 18.6x68.8; Francis Kerner to William Spiegel	9,500
EAST ONE-HALF OF LOT 635, map of the village of Wakefield, 50x114; Josefine Zerniak to Annie Trowman	3,000
EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 141st St, 99.11x90; John Walker to Esther A. Wheaton	1
FRANKLIN AV, w s, 73.6 ft s of 170th St, 20x95; William H. Glover to Patrick J. Nulty	1
GROVE ST, s s, 330 ft n e of John St, 80x160.5x77x160; Lots 501 and 502, map of Central Mount Vernon, 100x100; also property in Brooklyn; Robert Yates, trustee, to Louise A. Burger and another	25,000
HESTER ST, n s, Lot 3 map of lots formerly purchased by Jacob J. Arden, 25x75; Betty Jacobson to Charles Jacobson	1
LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 39th St, 24x80; William H. Webb to Henrietta A. Webb	1
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 97th St, 25x105; Joseph Schwartz to Heinrich Roth	1
LUDLOW ST, n w s, 100 ft s w of Houston St, 24x87.10; Leopold Kaufmann to Bernard Drachman	Nom.
MONROE ST, 107, 26.3x100; Michael Fay and others to Amanda Basch	38,250
MONROE ST, 261, 25x98.9x25x98.4; Harris Goldberg to John E. Simons and another	1
PARCEL OF LAND under water, forming part of a slip at division line between lands of Willson, Adams & Co. and Church E. Gates, &c.; John F. Steeves and others to Charles Willson and others	1,425
WOOSTER ST, 149 to 153, w s, 74.6x100; George Daily and others to Isaac McK. Bowly	1
WOOSTER ST, w s, 149 to 153, 74.6x100; Isaac McK. Bowly and wife to George Daily and another	1
1ST AV, s w corner of 61st St, 25.5x91; Heinrich Roth to Joseph Schwartz	1
2D AV, s e corner of 107th St, 25.2x100; John E. Simons and others to Harris Goldberg	1
5TH AV, 1,363, e s, 25x100; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to James Butler	4,000
19TH ST, 49 West, 19.1x92; Carlton J. Barnes and wife to Henry Corn	100
20TH ST, n s, 302 ft w of 5th Av, 26x92; William H. Webb to Henrietta A. Webb	1
25TH ST, s s, 233.3 ft w of 7th Av, 16.9x98.9; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Charles S. Daly, ½ part	4,000
28TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 6th Av, 29.6 x — x81x98.9; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm	19,900
36TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 3d Av, 20x82.8; William H. Webb to Henrietta A. Webb	1
58TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; William H. Webb to Henrietta A. Webb	1
47TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 21.6x100.5; J. W. Hardley to Francis Hardley, one-third part	1
81ST ST, 56 ft w of West End Av, 24x50.2; Francis M. Applegate to Marie True	1
97TH ST, 153 West, 25x100.11; Isabella Hampton to Robert Miller	Nom.
100TH ST, 17 West, 25x100.11; Mary Sullivan to Johanna Fitzsimmons, one-half part	1
117TH ST, n s, 113.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.4x100.11; Julius M. Mayer, referee, to Carrie S. Kennedy	5,000
121ST ST, 427 East, 17.10x100.11; May C. Ferris to Amelia Ferris	1
124TH ST, s s, 360 ft e of 3d Av, 19x100.11; William H. Hull to Benjamin Franklin	1
142D ST, s s, 59 ft w of Morris Av, 50x100; Michael Stenger to Theresia Brown	1
179TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 50x100; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Henry E. Stevens, Jr.	1

Recorded Leases.

GAREISS, Adam H., to Frederick W. Lichti; 345 Willis Av, 6 years	$300 to 330
HARWITZ, Rebecca I., and another to Breine Sundel; 31 Goerck St, 2 11-12 years	420
HURLBUT, Mary M., and others, to Albert Berger; 47 Maiden Lane, 3 years	4,400
OPPENHEIM, Moses, to Joseph Barmann; 1,146 2d Av, 5 years	1,020
O'SHAUGHNESSY, Margaretha, to James H. Campbell; 270 9th Av and 365 West 26th St, 10 years	$2,100 to 2,400
SCHINDLER, Anna V., to Feliciano Meo and another; 307 East 106th St, 5 years	1,260
SMITH, Harlan P., to Thomas Farrell; 677 3d Av, 10 5-12 years	$2,520 to 2,820

Recorded Mortgages.

BOEHM, Isaac and Max S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 139 West 28th St, 1 year	$13,000
BOWLY, Isaac McK., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 149 to 153 Wooster St, 3 years	200,000
BRINKMAN, Henry, to Mitchel Valentine; n corner of Bathgate Av and 174th St, 3 years	8,000
BROGAN, Charles, to Judson S. Todd; e s of 3d Av, 25 ft n of 171st St, 1 year	20,000
BUCKLEY, John, to Frederick Dillemouth, Jr.; s e s of Grant Av, 594 ft n e of 178th St, 2 years	2,000
COOK, Charles and Emilie, to Elizabeth W. Gwynne; Lot 164, Block D, map of Mapes estate, West Farms, installments	420
CORDTS, Mary H., to German Savings Bank; s s of 96th St 165 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year	18,000
CROW, William L., and James W. Taylor to Jacob Lawson; s s of 104th St, 175 ft e of West End Av, demand	75,000
DREYFUS, Julius, to Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenweiser; 63 Downing St, installments	3,500
DOYLE, William T., to James Bilger and another; n w corner of 10th and Dry Dock Sts; also n s of 10th St, 22.2 ft w of Dry Dock St, ½ year	200
FLANNERY, Neil A., to Jacob Ruppert; 679 3d Av, leasehold, demand	3,000
FRANKLIN, Benjamin, to William H. Hull; s s of 124th St, 360 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years	1,500
FRANKLIN, Benjamin, to Jennie P. Woodford and another; s s of 124th St, 360 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years	6,500
FROMAN, Annie, to G. De Witt Clocke; Lot 635, map of the village of Wakefield, (two mortgages)	1,300
GOLDFARB, Joseph, and another to Lizzie Baron; s s of Monroe St, 123 ft e of Scammel St, 1¼ years	2,500
GOLDFARB, Joseph, and another to George and George L. Elliott, executors, &c.; 232 Monroe St, 3 years	21,500
HABERMAN, Simon, to Daniel W. Seeman; n s of 43d St, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year	5,500
HALL, Catharine C., to Charles A. Moran, trustee; 5 West 36th St, 1 year	5,000
HENGER, Clemens, to Thomas Kilbert; w s of Park Av, 63.5 ft s of 125th St, 1 year	1,000
HYDE, Irene A., to J. Brewster Roe; n s of 185th St, 190.1 ft e of 11th Av, ½ year	500
KEYS, Edward C., to Mary Campbell; n s of 132d St, 362.3 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years	5,000
KORN, Jacob, to United States Trust Company; n e corner of 3d Av and 103d St, 2 years	55,000
LANGDON, Woodbury G., to the East River Savings Institution; 369 Grand St, 3 years	15,000
MARTIN, Anna L., and others to Thomas S. Bettens; s s of 29th St, 500 ft w of 6th Av, and 29th St, s s, 516.6 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years	1,164
MARX, Isaac, to Frederic de P. Foster; n w corner of Houston St and Avenue C, 4 years	50,000
MATTHEWS, Linton B., to Charles F. Emery; w s of Walton Av, 245 ft s of 150th St, installments	500
MAYER, Herman, to Elias Scheuer; e s of Perry Av, 259 ft s of Gun Hill Road, demand	1,000
MOLLOY, William, to Jacob Ruppert; 2,647 3d Av, leasehold, demand	4,000
NATHAN, Dora, to Maria L. Mount; 144 East 53d St, 3 years	9,000
NICHOLAS, George, to Elizabeth S. Clinton; 252 West 43d St, 3 years	6,000
PETERS, Mary, to Julius B. Denicke; Lot 4, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years	2,500
POWER, David J., to Charles F. Emery; n s of 40th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, ½ part, installments	1,000
RAY, Cornelius, to Henry E. Jones; w s of Tompkins St, 100 ft s of Delancey St, 1 year	1,200
ROBINSON, George W. and Mary E., to Mary Wilson; parcel of 15 1-10 city lots, begins at stone monument, Letter A, on map made by Morrison & Barrett, 3 years	1,000
SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Charles Lanier, trustee, &c.; n e corner of 162d St and Melrose Av, 5 years	19,000
SHANDLEY, Mary, to Katharina Gass; e s of Avenue B, 83 ft s of 13th St, Unionport, 3 years	400
SIRE, Meyer L., to L. Lindsay Fountaine; n s of 26th St, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year	500
SPIEGEL, William and Babetta, to Emilie Haber; 478 East Houston St, 1 year	6,800
STREIFLER, Laura, to Thomas R. A. and William H. Hall; 3d Av, new line, n w corner of 176th St, ½ year	5,500
TUBULAR DISPATCH COMPANY to Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, &c.; also mains, tubes, &c., with rights, franchises, &c., secures bonds, (re-recorded)	600,000
WALKER, John, to John H. Oeters; 165 and 167 Spring St, 3 months	5,200
WELSING, Jacob, to Caroline Welsing; s s of 115th St, 113.9 ft e of 1st Av, 4 years	4,000
WESTERGREN, Mauritz F., to Cornelius H. Van Ness; n e s of 144th St, 175.5 ft s e of Railroad Av, 5 years	26,800
WESTERGREN, Mauritz F., to Marshall J. Morrill; n e s of 144th St, 175.5 ft s e of Railroad Av, 1 year	10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

COLEMAN, Robert H., trustee, &c., to Alexander Walker	.....
DE YZQUIERDO, Matilde O., to Frederic R. Coudert and another, trustees	$650
KILPATRICK, Edward W., to William E. Strong	2,000
LEVY, Julius, to David Epstein	Nom.
LEVY, Joseph C., trustee, to Carrie A. and Joseph Knight, as trustee	18,000
LEVY, Joseph C., trustee, to Caroline G. Haff	6,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Elizabeth W. Burbank	12,500
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to the Bowery Savings Bank, (two mortgages)	28,000
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to the Bowery Savings Bank, (four mortgages)	84,000
WHEELER, Theodore, to Freling H. Smith and another, executors	Nom.
WICKS, Jacob, Jr., to Margaret Wicks	Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 648; J. Schindele's Son against Cortlandt Palmer and Joseph Rosenfeld, owners or lessees; Frank W. Moore, contractor	35
CHRYSTIE ST, 92 to 96; Henry C. Fischer against L. L. Richman and Abraham Brothers, owners; Wolf Citash, contractor	674
WAVERLEY PLACE, s e corner of Christopher St, 40x65; the National Elevator and Machine Company against John Kerby, owner and contractor	468
3D AV, s w corner of 60th St, 100x100; George J. Crossman & Co. against Bloomingdale Brothers, owners; the Standard Elevator and Manufacturing Company, contractors	258
104TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100; R. Gill & Sons against Rosa Wiedermann, owner and contractor	1,670
104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 94x100; R. Gill & Sons against Rosa Wiedermann, owner and contractor	7,870
104TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100; Hall & Garrison against Rosa Wiedermann, owner; Morris Wiedermann, agent	6,118
116TH ST, 64 and 66 West; Horace G. Booth against Harris Fordinsky, owner and contractor	35
119TH ST, 311 and 313 West; The Mercer Company against Orison Dickinson and Joshua F. Howes, owners; Dickinson & Howes, contractors	895
162D ST, s s, 300 ft e of (11th Av) Boulevard, 100x100; Rutilio Marinaccio against Jacob D. Butler, owner; Federico Lamore, contractor	72
184TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of 11th Av, 26x55.4; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Amanda Anderson, owner and contractor; John Anderson, contractor	19

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

102D ST, n w corner of Boulevard, 125x100.11; David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamerschlag with George Daily and John A. Carlson, eleven payments	90,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, e s, 77.6 ft n of 12th St, 25.9x96; Conrad Stein against Julius B. Kane and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. C. Gross.

BARROW ST, 71; Isidor and Max S. Korn against Albina B. Friedline and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. S. Cohen.

CHURCH ST, w s, 37 ft n from n line of land of William Berrien, 48x225, to Water, or Ackerman, St, x 48x227; Jacob Romberg against Samuel W. Richards and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman, Morgenthau & Goldsmith.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 258 ft n of 165th St, 25x144.3; Thomas O'Rorke against Ludwig Beck and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Langbein Brothers & Langbein.

1ST AV, s e corner of 106th St, 100.11x113; Dennis Deegan and another against Arthur Gorsch and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, La Fetra & Glaze.

24TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98.9; 25th St, n s, 300 ft e of 1st Av, 50x98.9; 25th St, n s, 375 ft e of 1st Av, 50x98.9; 24th St, n s, 325 ft e of 1st Av, runs n 98.9 x e 25 x n 98.9 to 25th St, x e 150 x s 197.6 to 24th St, x w 175 to beginning; The Durant Land Improvement Company against the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as substituted trustee, and others, (partition;) attorneys, Sullivan & Cromwell.

46TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; The Mutual Life Insurance Company against Charles Parks and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moses & Morris.

87TH ST, s s, 370 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Daniel F. Appleton and others, trustees, &c., against Edmund E. Murphy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Leavitt, Wood & Keith.

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; William Siewert against Pauline Stachlen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Hyde.

128D ST, n s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 20.11x100.11; Lue S. Oatman against Frederica Brettell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, May 18.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 43 Post Office Building. Jury calendar.

111—Schmitz vs. Detweiler & Street Fireworks Mfg. Co.
112—Haeuptner vs. same.
140—Solomon vs. Kohn.
150—U. S. vs. Dwyer.
153—Siegell vs. Lientand
154—Coragio vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
155—Rainiro vs. same.
57—Ficcaro vs. same.
58—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

124—Hoeninghaus vs. United States.
111—Woodworth vs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

39—Continental Nat. Bk. vs. Tradesmen's Nat. Bank.
22—Marsullo vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
62—Rothschild vs. Rio Grande West. Ry.
86—Lodge vs. Martin.
48—Phoenix Bridge Co. vs. Keystone Bridge Co.
63—Young vs. Farwell.
75—Brewster vs. Wilson.
21—Ashner vs. Abenheim
32—Gardner vs. Cohen.
18—Weil vs. Radley.
93—Con. Elec. Storage Co. vs. Atlantic Trust Co.
34—Luxemberger Tuchfabriken vs. Meyer.
28—Polmer vs. N. Y. News Pub. Co.
36—Daly vs. Walrath.
52—Columbia Bank vs. Berolzheimer.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Keilty vs. Traynor.
2—Hard vs. McCaffrey.
3—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Goerke.
4—Shores Lumber Co. vs. Patterson.
5—Harris vs. Callan.
6—In re Spofford.
7—In re Manheimer.
8—Walker vs. Smith.
9—Krekreler vs. Aurbach.
10—Central Trust Co. vs. Smith.
11—Frethey vs. Durant.
12—Lewinson vs. Bonner
13—Standen vs. Brown.
14—Butt vs. Bent.
15—In re N. Y. Balance Dock Co.
16—Havana Relief Fund Soc'y vs. Davies.
17—Riddle vs. Miller.
18—Sommers vs. Busey.
19—Von Dram vs. Von Erlenbell.
20—Lewall vs. Corbit.
21—Furlong vs. Waite.
22—Wertheimer vs. Cohn
23—Weiss vs. Collateral Loan Association.
24—McLean vs. Widmayer.
25—Noll vs. Williams.
26—Tracy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
27—Soll vs. Cramer.
28—Blackburne vs. Met. Messenger Co.
29—Schultze vs. Ten Eyck.
30—People ex rel. Munn vs. Jaworower.
31—Joyce vs. Joyce.
32—Fleischman vs. Smith
33—Pagenstecher vs. Zurcher.
34—Sparks vs. Johnson.
35—Walker vs. Smith.
36—In re Ingraham.
37—People, &c., vs. Rung
38—Fay vs. Mulholland.
39—Bogart vs. Thompson
40—Stern vs. Runkel.
41—People, &c., vs. Seekamp.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

6955—Siegel vs. Siegel.
6956—Link vs. Link.
6958—Moretti vs. Moretti.
6959—Winterfelt vs. Winterfelt.
6967—Repetta vs. Repetta.
6968—Gunther vs. Gunther.
6969—Hadley vs. Hadley.
6972—Naumer vs. Naumer.
6974—Mara vs. Mara.
6976—Pollstein vs. Pollstein.
6977—Baussano vs. Baussano.
6981—Brandenberg vs. Brandenberg.
6986—Emerick vs. Emerick.
6988—Pincus vs. Pincus.
6991—Rappaport vs. Rappaport.
6992—Ritter vs. Ritter.
6993—Malenghini vs. Malenghini.
6998—Connelly vs. Connelly.
6743—Muller vs. Muller.
5989—Morris vs. Morris.
6754—Friedman vs. Friedman.
6176—Drew vs. Drew.
6166—Corwin vs. Corwin.
5173—Stoudt vs. Stoudt.
6607—Crosby vs. Crosby.
6987—Bromberg vs. Bromberg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6444—N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Co. vs. Seward.
6317—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.
6714—Muller vs. Muller.
6432—Farrell vs. Farrell.
4853—Gieseler vs. Gieseler.
5245—De Brunner vs. Johnson.
6776—Berdell vs. Tripler.
5596—Bell & B. Soap Co. vs. Petrolia Mfg. Co.
6429—Burns & Barclay Co. vs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
6645—Arena Athletic Club vs. McPartland.
6740—Coons vs. Chrystie.
6446—Thompson vs. Thompson.
4561—Doll vs. Coogan.
6227—Cornor vs. Hartley.
6461—Lilienthal vs. Vedder.
6614—True vs. Briggs.
6670—N. Y. Elec. Equip. Co. vs. Hoffstadt.
6701—Hall vs. McDowell.
5719—Solomon vs. Bradley.
6225—Beggar Students' Society vs. Loewenthal.
6707—Heine vs. Rohner.
6718—Lake vs. Union Trust Co.
5950—Voorhees vs. Bell & Bogart Soap Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

16113—Stokes vs. Hoffman House.
16048—Hochberg vs. Sarasohn.
16134—Toplitz vs. Bauer.
16483—Ellis vs. Nat. Provident Associa'n.
16449—Marks vs. England.
15417—Walker vs. Thompson.
13746—Hollis vs. Schroeder.
16080—Lett vs. Meyer.
16240—Odell vs. E. R. Terra Cotta Co.
16124—Suter vs. Lyon.
15990—Wall vs. Benner.
16072—Siegel vs. Welman.
12459—Gray vs. Investment Co. of N. J.
15371—Smith vs. Nat. Granite Co.
15674—Gilhooley vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
16095—Adams vs. Harris
15602—Havel vs. N. Y. Breweries Co.
15259—Murphy vs. McLane.
15298—Sarfate vs. Reddy
14307—Sauer vs. Mayor, &c.
15525—Delahunty vs. Central Nat. Bank.
16070—Meehan vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and V. for trial.

9703—Hecker vs. Callan.
10132—Johannsen vs. Eastmans Co.
10542—Widmayer vs. Grand Conservatory of Music.
11273—Roosevelt vs. Boehm.
11310—McIntosh vs. Miner
10731—Parker vs. Lancashire Ins. Co.
9628—Rau vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
11712—Davidson vs. Crossman.
11753—Smith vs. Hart.
11773—Phelan vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
11798—Naugrass vs. Loewenkind.
11806—Musgrave vs. Gorham Mfg. Co.
8708—Nugent vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8709—Same vs. same.
11469—Lambiose vs. R. Reis & Co.
11479—Neckerman vs. United Electric Light & Power Co.
11632—Peckhardt vs. J. Simmons Co.
11812—[illegible] vs. McAdams.
11826—Jacobowitz vs. Bachrach.
11839—Von Raitz vs. Heyman.
9272—Cavanagh vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10706—Maloy vs. Mount Morris Elec. Light Co.
2415—Cassidy vs. Blaut

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., X., and XI. for trial.

10459—Harrington vs. Mayor, &c.
11223—Bachrach vs. Accette.
11244—Bracken vs. Atlantic Trust Co.
11246—Flanagan vs. California Asphalt Co.
11140—Halsey vs. Malcolm.
8216—Cooney vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8549—Pennachio vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
11321—Glasspool vs. Duckworth.
11368—Graham vs. Reynolds.
11374—Graham vs. Foster.
7534—Bertine vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
7068—Green vs. same.
11538—Collins vs. Boston Tow Boat Co.
11602—C. H. Diamond Co. vs. Harrley.
11610—Hayes vs. Foxon.
11631—St. John vs. Eberlein.
9520—White vs. Wells.
8625—Raines vs. N. Y. Press Co.
6301—Clinton Nat. Bank vs. Nat. Park Bank.
10164—Nat. Cash Register Co. vs. Johnson.
11661—Streiffer vs. Rechert.
10682—Nash vs. Spann.
3467—Mayer vs. Kraus.
9979—Wood vs. Mann.
10766—Kuhn vs. Heinman.
11521—Martin vs. Evening Post Pub. Co.
10656—Davis & S. Lumber Co. vs. Daniel.
10712—Samuelwitz vs. Betz.
11228—Sperry vs. Lee.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1348—Henry A. Hurlburt.
1345—Mary A. Cody.
Wills for Probate.
At 10:30 A. M.
Max Pinner,
Auguste Junker,
Franis J. Hawkes,
Pauline Goetz,
Jane Falconer,
Delia A. Jerome,
Annie S. Patton,
William P. Mulry.
At 11 A. M.
Victor Durant.
At 2 P. M.
Susan M. Marcotte.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.

1306—Contested will of Maria Elizabeth Cleveland.
1384—Contested will of Sumner Flagg.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

644—Bueb vs. Gerarty.
4618—Bloom vs. Kempner.
3294—Helms vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
578—Carroll vs. Toplitz.
4757—Sievert vs. Sievert.
3079—Sandler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1014—Neuman vs. Nat. Shoe & Leather Bk.
4423—Beck vs. Cook.
980—Eberhard vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
659—Smith vs. Broxman.
541—Mikes vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2819—Harlin vs. Krulish.
1083—Kaiser vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1084—Press vs. Heumann
218—Nelson vs. Inglis.
117—Frazier vs. Loew.
1051—Schreiber vs. Driving Club.
619—Arden vs. Mansfield.
499—Spitzer vs. Brugman.
548—Longstreet vs. Taylor.
972—Way vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
985—Waltenburg vs. Bernhard.
987—Kirby vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
727—Schnitzer vs. Ablowich.
728—Same vs. same.
900—Regensberg vs. Lowenstein.
1007—Talcott vs. Jacobs.
1037—Kennelly vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
542—Witz vs. Columbia Maccaroni Mfg. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

943—Ruff vs. Bradford.
743—Sommer vs. Adler.
640—Corning vs. Radley.
1080—Dieckman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
909—Preusch vs. Perry.
112—Gerber vs. Kearn.
5094—Koeppel vs. Standard Castor and Wheel Co.
1072—Levison vs. Jarmulowsky.
1062—Rochmowitz vs. Cong., &c., Verein.
333—Kalsouch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1096—Geary vs. Senior.
366—Kerr vs. Union Ry. Co.
795—Crowley vs. Browning.
4597—Bader vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1085—Feldman vs. Davis
1064—Sellman vs. Conway.
904—Orthoff vs. Rieger.
905—Strauss vs. Murray.
968—Kerr vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
975—Caledonia Ins. Co. vs. Cornish.
818—Horn vs. Mayer.
463—Huckfeld vs. Scheele
5014½—Hard vs. Pennoch.
2323—Holstein vs. Valentine.
922—Schwartz vs. Northwestern Life Assn.
824—Deshusses vs. Kessler.
632—Vallons vs. Michaels.
796—Lubliner vs. Raphael.
3029—Air Motor Co. vs. Birdseye.
292—McElpatrick vs. Jacobs.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4354—Urbansky vs. Olmstead.
3427½—Teller vs. Gutman.
5037—Eastern Elec. Supply Co. vs. Jones.
5058—Shaw vs. Dodin.
3348—Bernheimer vs. Purcell.
4834—Liebowitz vs. Robinson.
4980—Machwirth vs. Man. Island Corp'n.
4905—Bendheim vs. Stevens.
4984—Carroll vs. Boles.
5019—Richards vs. Foster.
5048—Davidoff vs. Wolff.
5075—Gabriel vs. Lee Con. Co.
4965—Second Nat. Bank vs. Seitz.
4957—Hendricks vs. Stayton.
5093—Feinberg vs. Brodowsky.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1123.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Honey for the People.

1—Louis Garfenkel.
2—John Lamon, John Morales.
3—Patrick Dolan.
4—Leonard Johnson.
5—Barnett Baron.
6—John O'Hara, Patrick J. Hefforan.
7—Hermana Miller.
8—William J. Akins, Jr.
9—"Charles" E. Dowling.
10—Charles Zanoll.
11—Daniel Moran.
12—Charles Koster.
13—John Prosser.
14—Mary Greenfield.
15—Henry Johnson.
Pleadings.
1—Hugh F. Flynn.
2—James Hardy.
3—Herman Cohen, Herman Cohen.
4—William Smith.
5—Gustave H. Moore, Gustave H. Moore.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Gray and McIntyre for the People.

1—Carlo Di Piazzi.
2—Louis Silverstone.
3—Edward Doran, Charles H. Sands.
4—Antonio Fasanella.
5—William Kissel.
6—Louis Goddu.
7—Bernard McSwegan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and McCann for the People.

1—William Jones.
2—William Kecker.
3—Jacob Tannenbaum.
4—Salvatore Santa Massa.
5—Alexander Merculiano.
6—Henry Moran.
7—Francesco Vicari.
8—Edward Wehman.
9—Simon Scharlin; Simon H. Scharlin.
10—Jacob Wittemann.
11—William Miller.
12—Frederick Bruner.
13—Minnie Brown.
14—Adele Dubois.
15—Theodore Allen.
16—Arthur Moore, Maxwell Kennedy.
17—Edward Hoppe, Edward Mahon, William Rall, William Coot.
18—William Ackerman, Andrew Mullen, Frank Crandall, Harry McDonald.
19—James F. Ryan, Paul Crueshar, Andrew Mullen, James Connolly, William Ackerman, Charles Bennett.
20—John Surtzer.
21—Charles Buckley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gordon for the People.

1—Isaac Bernstein.
2—Thomas B. Hughes.
3—Henry B. Schofield.
4—Morris Wichsler.
5—George A. Kuhirt.
6—John Harrington.
7—James Hughes.
8—William H. Harris.
9—Paul Sternhagen.
10—L. D. Howes.
11—Henry B. Schofield.
12—Robert Hill.
13—Jacob Hellman.
14—Emil Kantrowitz.
15—George Geis.
16—Thomas Hastings.
17—Thomas Hastings.
18—James Hughes.
19—Frank Hellwinkel.
20—Latimer E. Jones.
21—Bernard Hughes.
22—Thomas F. Wynn.
23—Robert C. Ryan.
24—Joseph Cohen.
25—Franklin Allen.
26—William H. Harris.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Parsons vs. Bruce—George C. Austin. Unangst vs. Larsen—Edward H. Fallows. German Savings Bank vs. Steinmann—J. W. Hutchinson, Jr. Hodge vs. Lewin—Julius M. Mayer.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Auchincloss vs. Coady—Wilber McBride.

SUPREME COURT—Smith, J.—Shepard vs. Arnold—Arthur Masten.

SUPREME COURT—Kellogg, J.—Miller vs. Stern—Charles N. Flint.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Broads—Clifford W. Hartridge.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—George H. Gillette vs. Frederick Warde—Henry A. Grady.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Garretson, J.—Dal calendar.

558—Cutter vs. Gudebrod Brothers' Co.
487—Pinsker vs. Pinsker.
500—Brinkmeyer vs. Brinkmeyer.
494—Hoff vs. Livingstone.
530—Rogers vs. Dalzell.
538—Bertina vs. Bertina et al.
369—Manheimer vs. Manheimer.
196—Rooney vs. Swift.
550—Black vs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
232—Kordman vs. Kuentzel.
318—Haller vs. Frothingham, as receiver.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Dickey, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Van Wyck, J.; Part V., Hirschberg, J.

3611—McDermott vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
4520—Plant vs. Krupp.
1893—Bartnik vs. Erie R. R.
5261—Flynn vs. Seide.
2962—Loughran vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
2018—Uppington vs. City of Brooklyn.
5041—Cook vs. Adams.
4512—Rodriguez vs. Uhlman.
4640—White vs. Rodeman.
4336—Groves vs. McMonegal.
4539—Reynolds vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Bridge.
4412—Riegelman vs. Brunning.
5229—Wagner vs. Chapman.
5084—Tonkonogy vs. Lowenthal.
800—Meltzer vs. Schoenbackle.
3184—Fisher vs. Sanchez & Haya Co.
275—Prospect Park & Coney Island R. R. vs. Coney Island & B'lyn R. R.
4441—Wright vs. Grannis.
4531—Dewald vs. Gastmyer.
2778—Barr vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2821—Rosenfeld vs. Benjamin.
5227—Hayden vs. Morning Journal.
5266—Murphy vs. Haaf et al.
4044—Sauer vs. B'lyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
2568—Bonnabean vs. Paddock.
4657—Quinn vs. Piltro.
1051—Daly vs. Friedlander.
3418—Miele vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
3794—Stutler vs. Nassau R. R.
5333—Walker vs. State Trust Co.
2980—Ahearn vs. Walley et al.
4534—Kastner vs. Belmont.
4893—Timmony vs. Rupert.
5219—Kirschoch vs. Blum.
3218—Gallagher vs. Met. Street R. R.
5276—Bump vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
4814—Castagnetto vs. Castagnetto.
3657—Southwick vs. Nassau R. R.
4469—Maher vs. Nassau R. R.
4200—Brook vs. Reynolds.
4527—Weber vs. N. A. Brewing Co.
4410—Brown vs. Bolton & Co.
4644—Driesler vs. Nassau R. R.
3290—O'Connell vs. Nassau R. R.
3962—Quinn vs. Coney Island & B'lyn R. R.
3428—Ainslie vs. Met. Street R. R.
5571—Lundbeck vs. City of Brooklyn.
3625—Gibbons vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
4635—Fritch vs. Nassau R. R.
2861—Cass vs. Nassau R. R.
3124—Frazey vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
1992—Jenkins vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
4596—Wright vs. Ranken.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J. Held in Room 7, County Court House.

554—Alfred Lakeland vs. John White.
591—Malcolm Anderson vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
563—Cornelius McCabe vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
583—Anna Dikeman vs. B'klyn City & Newtown R. R.
626—John Westbay vs. David Roberge.
653—Hugh O'Brien vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
641—Thomas Coyne vs. William P. Rutter.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J. Joseph Amonoso, Annie Keeler, Eugene Ross, John Milner, James Mulligan, Lizzie Anderson, George Smith.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting of Andrew Reust, Hannah Broy, Eliza D. Riley, Salome Hasler, Walter S. Clirehugh, William Schneider, (June 15,) Stephen M. Nuderhiel, William Schneider et al., Henry J. Sharman, Eliza Gibson, Frank Steinbrucker, Catharine Collins, Caroline E. Morgan, Annie Pattison, Hiram G. Combes, (briefs,) Herman Kornahrens, and Hannah G. Pearce.

The administration of Briton Richardson and Denis F. Dunne.

The estates of Edward B. Bartlett, William H. Nafis, Edward Faulkner, and Eunice S. McIntosh.

The real estate of Ann Cody et al., (two motions.)

Transfer tax of Katharine Jooss, Louise C. Carpenter, Ellendea Hayes, Hannah Broy, Sarah Duffy, Jane Bolger, Sarah A. Valentine, James Kelly, and Mary Ann Murphy.

SLEEPY HOLLOW SCHOOLHOUSE.

Desk Used by Washington Irving Chopped to Pieces.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 17.—The residents in Sleepy Hollow are all worked up and divided into two camps over the movement set on foot to sell the old Sleepy Hollow schoolhouse, and which advanced so far that the sale was advertised to take place April 18. After the sale was announced a number of taxpayers sent a petition to State Superintendent Skinner asking him to use his power and stop the sale. He did so, and since then both sides have been busy sending petitions and affidavits to the Superintendent.

The feeling between the faction that wishes the school sold and those who wish it preserved because of its historical associations has become very bitter. The climax was reached yesterday, when it became known that some one had chopped to pieces the desk which Washington Irving was in the habit of using when he visited the school.

The desk is said to have done duty during the days made famous by Irving when he made the name of Sleepy Hollow known over the world. When the new schoolhouse was built the old desk was preserved, and was intended to do duty in the handsome new building. Superintendent Skinner offered $100 for the desk, and said it would be preserved in the State Headquarters, but the offer was declined.

Yacht Inquirer's Long Trip.

The steam yacht Inquirer, owned by W. J. Conners, proprietor of The Buffalo Courier and The Inquirer, arrived here yesterday after a journey of 2,500 miles via the Welland Canal and St. Lawrence. The yacht was built three years ago at Buffalo, and she is a beauty and fast. She measures 140 tons gross, is 144 feet over all, 17.6 feet beam, and 10 feet depth. She carries an electric searchlight of 10,500 candle power, and has besides 700 electric lamps. These lamps afford a fore and aft dress at night, strung as they are from bowsprit to fore and main trucks and down again to the stern. The bulbs are colored red, white, and blue. The crew numbers fifteen all told. Mr. Conners, who is now at the Waldorf, says that he is willing to sell the yacht to the Government.

A Chicago Lodge's Patriotism.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 17.—Golden Eagle Lodge No. 196, Order Brith Abraham, has adopted patriotic resolutions concluding as follows: "Resolved, That each and every member who will enlist and be accepted as a volunteer into the United States Army or Navy shall be free of dues, assessments, and other expenses of the lodge; and, Resolved, This lodge shall pay $20 per month to the wife or family of each and every member of the lodge who will enlist and is accepted by the United States Army or Navy during the present war as long as his services are required."

Girl Killed by Gas.

ORANGE, N. J., May 17.—Beatrice Todd, thirteen years old, daughter of Mrs. Mary Todd, a widow, who lives on Amherst Street, East Orange, was found dead in bed this morning, her room being filled with gas. Several trinkets were found hanging on the gas jet, and it supposed that, after once turning out the gas, the girl turned it on again nearly full.

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A NEW HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
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Apartments consist of vestibule and two or three rooms and bathroom; or five rooms and two baths. All rooms, including bathrooms, have outside light and air—no dark or court rooms. Improvements have been installed that are not to be found in any other building of its kind in the city—such as long-distance telephone, steel safe, refrigerator, running ice water and unusually abundant closet room. All water used in building is filtered. Apartments engaged now will be decorated to suit tenants. Apartments can be seen every day between 12 and 4 o'clock. Plans and information at THE IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY, owner, 1133 Broadway, corner 26th St., or A. W. EAGER, Manager, 220 Broadway.

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IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, Journal Recreation Bureau; 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and W. 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.

On Saturday, May 28th, excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 371 Broadway and Ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, 31st.

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ALONG THE
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Brooklyn: 331 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway. Stations: Foot Chambers St. Foot West 23d St.

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OPENS JUNE 18......1,200 FEET ELEVATION
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Mr. Howe will be at Windsor Hotel, New York City, until June 1, mornings.

MANHANSET

HOUSES & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL HANDSOMELY REBUILT, 1897.) Will open June 25th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 28 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

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G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Pa.

INSTRUCTION.

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Will be held in New York, in the lecture room of the Y. M. C. A., June 28, 29, 30, July 1, 2. The terms of admission, fees, expenses, and privileges in any or all Departments of the University may be learned from DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS which *may be had on application* to the Corresponding Secretary, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

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CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid, and to assist with laundry work or sewing; no objection to country for Summer; best city reference. McDonald, 1,458 2d Av.

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COOK, &c.—By young woman; good cook and cake baker; best references; $25 to $30. 161 East 52d St., Lane's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; good city reference. 692 6th Av., third bell.

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DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; house cleaning and office cleaning; first-class reference. Mrs. Hennessy, 305 East 36th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or LADY'S MAID.—By refined North German as nursery governess or lady's maid; four years with present employer. 342 West End Av.

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HOUSEKEEPER.—Wait on lady or grown children; best reference. Present employer's, 317 West 74th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By first-class housekeeper in private family. Wednesday, 31 Amsterdam Av., O'Brien's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID or HOUSEWORK.—By smart young girl as kitchenmaid in country, or willing to do housework. 338 West 49th St.; ring Quinn's bell; no cards.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid in private family; good reference. 452 6th Av.

Lady's Maids.

MAID or GOVERNESS.—By experienced French Swiss as maid or nursery governess to children over six; good sewer; light chamberwork; city references. Rosine, 217 West 33d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; assist with chamberwork; city, country; American family; good city reference. 210 East 28th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; best city reference. L., Box 339, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly competent; no other work; present employer can be seen if desired. L. L., 348 West End Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best of city reference; city or country. 322 East 31st St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By English Protestant woman as nurse; 20 years' experience with babies; take entire charge; bring up on bottle, or young children; city or country; personal reference. 228 West 37th St.

NURSE.—By competent middle-aged woman as nurse; thoroughly understands the care of a baby from its birth, or older children; good seamstress. Present employer's, 54 West 57th St.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse for grown children, or as lady's maid. 246 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a first-class nurse; can take full charge of infant, twelve years' reference. 103 East 88th St., McKeon's bell.

NURSE.—By competent German nurse; takes care of small children; $20; good city reference. 151 East 47th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady wishes to place good infant's nurse. Call Wednesday, from 9 until 1 o'clock, 149 East 37th St.

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SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; best city reference. M. F., Box 329, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—COOK.—A lady wishes to find places for her waitress, Protestant, and cook; free June 1; can be seen at any hour. 48 East 11th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her waitress, who thoroughly understands her business. 12 West 17th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By first-class waitress in private family or chamberwork and sewing. Call at present employer's, 54 East 78d St.

WAITRESS.—As competent waitress in a private family; good references. 1,001 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, &c.—MAID.—By Swiss-French couple; butler, valet, or second man; maid or any other duties; thoroughly experienced; good for sick; speaks three languages; useful travelers; no incumbrance; would go anywhere; highest two-and-a-half-year references from this country; just disengaged. W., 306 West 22d St. Frachat.

BUTLER.—By a single young man; thoroughly experienced; willing, sober, and industrious; personal references. M., Box 6, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By experienced Englishman; leaving through family going abroad; can be seen, and lady will recommend. Butler, Box 323, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a man as butler in private family; thoroughly informed as to all his duties; best reference. W. W., Box 301 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; by a first rate man in both capacities; well recommended; disengaged June 1. W. B., 7 West 51st St.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; just disengaged; three years' highest city references; tall; sober; lady can be seen. Butler, 241 West 24th St.

BUTLER.—By a capable young man; ten years' city references; excellent valet; tall, active, obliging. J., care Greenhill, 72 East 106th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man; single; best city references; city or country. P. T., Box 8, 1,242 Broadway.

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CARETAKER or JANITOR.—As caretaker for gentleman's residence, or as janitor, by a respectable, middle-aged man and wife; first-class city reference. H. W., 149 East 32d St., store.

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CHEF.—Strictly competent; artistic, obliging, sober; good disposition; references. Fenoglio, 301 West 21st St.

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COACHMAN.—By young Englishman; thoroughly well up in his business; smart, sober, honest, and capable; can be highly recommended by last employer, a prominent banker; also Newport and London references. J., Box 325, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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COACHMAN.—By a German; single; middle-aged; thoroughly understands how to take care of horses, carriages, garden, lawn; best reference. Weimar, 78 East 3d St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent single man; generally useful; will be thoroughly recommended by late and former employers. Coachman, 103 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced man; nine years' best city reference; single; willing to work. A. B., 232 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; just disengaged; neat appearance; very best city reference. W. R., 116 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman, disengaged on account of death; employer can be seen. Hastings, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER or FARMER.—By a practical working gardener and farmer; understands the growing of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, under glass and otherwise; understands plant diseases and use of insecticides; 22 years' experience; best of recommendations; married; wife is good butter maker or laundress. W., Box 197 Times Office.

GARDENER.—By a German; single; on gentleman's place; good vegetable gardener; understands the care of flowers, lawns, shrubs, and place generally; wages, $18; best references given. S. M., Box 274, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ELEVATOR MAN.—By young colored man; experienced elevator runner; highly recommended. Rapier, 207 West 33d St.

MASSEUER and TRAINED NURSE.—To travel with invalid gentleman; ten years' personal references. L. G., 923 6th Av., top floor.

LITHO PRINTER, STONE GRINDER AND krainer wants work. 697 Hart St., Brooklyn, rear house.

STABLEMAN.—By a young man lately landed as stableman. 129 West 55th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SAMUEL F. BARRY, plaintiff, against MARGARETHE PLEUSS, Yache Levinson and Joseph Levi, and Marcus Roth, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 22d, 1898.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant Yache Levinson: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1898.

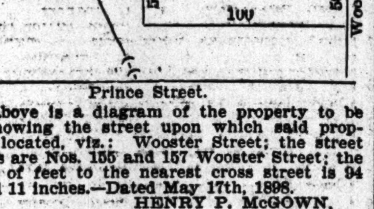
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my11-1aw7wW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WOOSTER STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE K. MANNE, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. SAWARD, LOUIS APPEL, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated May 16th, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County, May 16th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises therein described to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Wooster Street, distant ninety-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Houston and Wooster Streets, running thence westerly and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Wooster Street, fifty feet; thence easterly and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet to the westerly line of Wooster Street, and thence northerly along the same, fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located, viz.: Wooster Street; the street numbers are Nos. 155 and 157 Wooster Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is 94 feet and 11 inches.—Dated May 17th, 1898.

HENRY P. McGOWN,
Referee.

BACKUS & MANNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 203 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $18,151.71, with interest thereon from May 10, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents and other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $641.80.

The approximate amount of prior liens thereon is $83,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from April 2d, 1897.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $83,000 and interest at the rate of six per cent. from the 2d day of April, 1897.

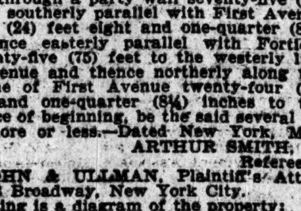
HENRY P. McGOWN,
Referee.
my18-taw3wW&F&je8

FIRST AVENUE.—Supreme Court, New York County.—AMELIA ROBISON against ISAAC LOEWENBERG and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 31st day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Messrs. Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment described as follows: All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of First Avenue, distant one hundred and twenty-three (123) feet five and one-quarter (5¼) inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of First Avenue and Fortieth Street, and running thence westerly parallel with Fortieth Street, and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five (75) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches; thence easterly parallel with Fortieth Street seventy-five (75) feet to the westerly line of First Avenue and thence northerly along the westerly line of First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, May 6th, 1898.

ARTHUR SMITH,
Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 203 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the premises are to be sold, including costs and disbursements, is $4,922.07, with interest from May 6th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rents, and assessments thereon is $221.59. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $10,500.00 and interest thereon at 5 per cent. from September 1st, 1897.

ARTHUR SMITH,
Referee.
my7-2aw3wW&S&my31

REFEREES' NOTICES.

BROADWAY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THIRTY-ninth Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THE CASINO COMPANY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated January 14th, 1897, and entered in the above entitled action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1897, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 29th day of July, 1897, I, Lewis L. Delafield, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in one parcel, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the eighteenth day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the leasehold estate in said judgment mentioned and thereby decreed to be sold, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Broadway by the southerly line of Thirty-ninth Street; and running thence southeasterly, along the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, one hundred and forty-four feet and eight inches; thence southwesterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence northwesterly parallel with Thirty-ninth Street fifty feet; thence northeasterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ten feet two inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fourteen feet three inches; thence westerly, in a straight line at right angles to the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-four feet to a point on the said easterly side of Broadway, which is distant one hundred and seven feet southerly from the place of beginning; and thence northerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

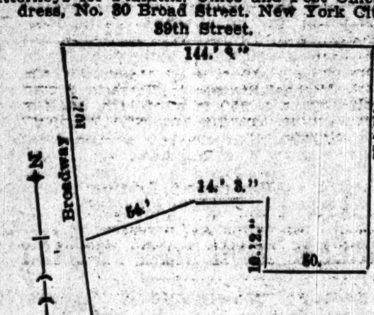
Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

And also all the estate, right, title, interest, terms of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Casino Company, of, in, and to the said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Together with all its equipments, appurtenances, rights, franchises, income, property, profits now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Casino Company, and also the indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, dated December 1st, 1891, made by one Robert F. Bixby, individually, and Robert F. Bixby, as trustee of Grace S. Mankowski, under the last will and testament of John M. Bixby, deceased, unto the New York Concert Company, Limited, its successors and assigns, leasing said premises from the first day of May, 1892, for and during and until the full end and term of ten years thence next ensuing.—Dated New York, April 23, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is $131,510.70, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1896, together with costs and extra allowance and Trustee's compensation, amounting in all to $2,856.60, with interest thereon from January 14, 1897, and the expenses of sale.

The property is to be sold subject to liens and incumbrances, prior to the mortgage under foreclosure, amounting to the sum of $18,494.98, the said sum having been fixed by a final order of the District Court, modified by the Appellate Term, in a proceeding by the receiver for a redemption of the lease and repossession of the premises as the amount due for rent in arrears, repairs, taxes, water rents, &c.—Dated, at the City of New York, April 23d, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.
ap25-2aw3wM&S&my18

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the petition of Charles S. Mason to require the Brooklyn Brass and Copper Company to show cause why it should not issue a new certificate of stock in place of one lost or destroyed. In pursuance of an order granted in the above entitled matter, in Part VI. of said court, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Daly, one of the Justices of said court, on the 30th day of April, 1898, notice is hereby given that all persons having any interest in a certain certificate of stock, to wit, certificate of stock No. 80 (eighty) of the Brooklyn Brass and Copper Company, of No. 100 John Street, New York City, dated May 1st, 1879, and issued to Charles S. Mason, said certificate now being lost or destroyed, are hereby required to present their claims at the office of the corporation, No. 100 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June, 1898.—New York, May 18th, 1898.
my18-1aw4wW

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, that they are required to present their claim, with voucher therefor, duly verified, on or before the 22d day of July, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Imperial Tobacco Cigarette Company, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his counsel, J. C. Guggenheimer, No. 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.—Dated New York, May 11, 1898. LEO STEIN, Assignee. J. C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for the Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City.
my11-1aw7wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CADY, ARTEMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTEMAS S. CADY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Pirsson, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1897. JOHN CADY PARSONS, JAMES B. PARSONS, Executors. JOHN W. PIRSSON, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, N. Y.
d15-1aw6mW

CARL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CARL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1897. CATHARINE CARL, Executrix. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executrix, 155 Broadway.
d1-1aw6mW&je1

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator. CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
f16-1aw6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City.
f12-1aw6mW

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1897. EDWARD N. BOND, Executor. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, New York.
d29-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
m9-1aw6mW

ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT
IN MANY THOUSANDS OF THE BEST HOMES IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN THE NEW YORK TIMES IS THE ONLY MORNING NEWSPAPER ADMITTED.
THE NEW YORK TIMES

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PLYER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. PLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tyler & Durand, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1897. GEORGE G. PLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 146 Broadway, New York City.
d15-1aw6mW

SOLVYNS, HARRIETTE L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles O. Livingston, Cornelia L. Nokes, in will named as Cornelia Noakes, and Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, and to all persons interested in the estate of Harriette L. Solvyns, late of the City of London, England, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-first day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Francis T. Garrettson, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WYATT & TRIMBLE, Attorneys for Executor, Office and Post Office Address, Number 34 Pine Street, New York City, New York.
ap27-1aw7wW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh23-1aw6mW

REFEREE'S SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Richmond.—MAUNSELL VAN RENSSELAER, Jr., plaintiff, against JOHN T. SILL, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 16th day of March, 1896, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 23d day of March, 1898, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those lots of land in the Town of Southfield, adjoining the "Woods of Arden," in the County of Richmond and State of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Southfield Park, Richmond County, New York, George M. Root, surveyor, 1890," and filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County January 3d, 1891, as map number 548, are known and designated by the lot numbers three hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and eighty-six, three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and eighty-eight, three hundred and eighty-nine, four hundred, four hundred and one, four hundred and two, four hundred and three, in block number twelve; lots numbers four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-six, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and forty-one, four hundred and forty-two, four hundred and forty-three, and four hundred and forty-four, in block number thirteen; and lots numbers four hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-six, four hundred and seventy-seven, four hundred and seventy-eight, four hundred and seventy-nine, four hundred and eighty, four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and ninety-two, four hundred and ninety-three, four hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and ninety-six, four hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and ninety-nine, five hundred, five hundred and one, and five hundred and two, in block number fifteen.—Dated Richmond Borough, City of New York, April 2, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 23.
Leaving Desbrosses Street 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d Street 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays, 2 P. M.)
On Decoration Day will leave on Saturday's time.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic, May 18, Noon	Majestic, June 15, Noon
Germanic, May 25, Noon	Germanic, June 22, Noon
Teutonic, June 1, Noon	Teutonic, June 29, Noon
Britannic, June 8, Noon	Britannic, July 6, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, June 21, at 6 A. M., and Wednesday, July 27, at noon, according to tide, from Pier 38 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate, $60 and upward.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

MINNEWASKA	May 21
MOHAWK	May 28
MOBILE	June 4
MASSACHUSETTS	June 11
MANITOBA	June 18

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, May 21, 2 PM	Lucania, June 4, 1 PM
Aurania, May 24, 9 AM	Servia, June 7, 9 AM
Umbria, May 28, 10 AM	Etruria, June 11, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Alexandra......May 21	Victoria......June 11
Winifreda......May 28	Boadicea......June 18

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.

DORIC, via Honolulu	May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu	June 8, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu	June 18, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu	June 28, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	July 7, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida. Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Oneida, Thurs., May 19 | Seminole, Tues., May 24
Algonquin, Sat., May 21 | Delaware, Fri., May 27
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
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Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 AM	Trave, Tu., June 28, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10 AM	Kai. W. d. G., July 5, 8 AM
K. F'drich, June 21, 8 AM	Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., June 7, 9 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Havel, Sat., May 28, 10 AM	Saale, Sat., June 11, 10 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse..Thursday, May 19, 2 P. M.
Barbarossa..............Thurs., May 26, 10 A. M.

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Aller.....May 21, 2 PM	Fulda....June 11, 10 AM
Werra....May 28, 10 AM	Ems......June 18, 2 PM
Kai. W. II, June 4, 2 PM	Aller.....June 25, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM	A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Palatia, May 21, 4 P M	Patria, June 4, 4 P M
Pretoria, May 28, 10 A M	Phoenicia, June 18, 4 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES.

*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

Friesland........May 18	Kensington......June 8
Southwark........May 25	*Berlin..........June 11
*Chester.........May 28	Noordland........June 15
Westernland.....June 1	Friesland........June 22

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Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Ethiopia, May 21, Noon	Furnessia, June 18, Noon
Anchoria, May 28, Noon	Ethiopia, June 25, Noon

City of Rome, June 4 and July 2.
Cabin, City of Rome, $60. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
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HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Obdam, Saturday, May 21, 10 A. M.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, May 28, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars. Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

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Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after May 15, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30, to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 10:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 1:55, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:35, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †8:30 P. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night; (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) *3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo, 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo, for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sunday only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

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Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. — GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland, 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS

Manhattan Will Accept Franchises Exclusive of the Boulevard Route.

LETTER TO MR. ORR PREPARED

An Argument to be Made in Support of the Company's Application for an Underground Road in the Boulevard.

The Extension Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company, composed of George J. Gould, Russell Sage, Robert M. Gallaway, and Marcellus Hartley, met at noon yesterday to formulate a reply to the letter written to President Gould last week by Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. In that letter Mr. Orr said that Mr. Gould's communication under date of May 6, touching the seven franchises offered by the Rapid Transit Commission to the Manhattan Company, was indefinite upon certain important points, and he requested categorical replies to the following questions:

First—If the compensation to be paid therefor to the city be satisfactorily arranged between us, will your company accept one or more of the first six franchises without the grant of the franchise to construct a railroad under the Boulevard, and, if so, which of said franchises will you accept?

Second—If you express a willingness to accept one or more of the first six franchises, what are the modifications in the terms of such franchises which, as you state in your letter, you deem to be necessary?

These questions were considered at length at yesterday's meeting of the Extension Committee of the Manhattan Company, and at the conclusion of the meeting the attorneys of the corporation were instructed to prepare a reply on the lines agreed upon by the committee. The letter is now in course of preparation, and it will be transmitted to Mr. Orr either this afternoon or to-morrow morning, so that it may be considered at the meeting of the board to-morrow afternoon.

What May Be Accepted.

The members of the Extension Committee yesterday declined to give an outline of their reply in advance of its transmission to Mr. Orr, but from what has been said heretofore by persons competent to speak for the company, as well as from the statements made in Mr. Gould's letter of May 6, its character can be surmised. There is little doubt that the company will accept the six franchises offered by the Rapid Transit Commission, exclusive of the Boulevard route, for the following extensions:

Two additional tracks from the City Hall along Park Row and the Bowery to Fifth Street.

A continuous third track from Fifth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street along Third Avenue.

The northern extension of the east side line to Bedford Park.

A continuous third track on the Ninth and Eighth Avenue line from Rector Street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

The West Street and ferry connecting route.

The City Hall branch, along Centre and Canal Streets, crossing Broadway.

In addition to the acceptance of these franchises, the reply of the Manhattan Company will present additional arguments in favor of its application for an underground route in the Boulevard, which the Rapid Transit Commission is unwilling to grant because it would interfere with its own plan. The Manhattan Company will urge the impracticability of the commission's rapid transit scheme, considering the present condition of the city's finances, and will endeavor to persuade the commission that the Boulevard route for which the company asks is the only plan which promises in the near future to afford the benefits of rapid transit to the upper west side.

Says the Company Wants to Proceed.

A member of the Manhattan Company's Extension Committee, who was unwilling to permit the use of his name in advance of the publication of the formal reply of the company to Mr. Orr's questions, outlined the position of the company to a reporter yesterday afternoon. "The Manhattan Company," he said, "is desirous of doing everything in its power to reach an agreement with the Rapid Transit Commission. It desires to extend its lines so as to afford the best possible means of communication between the different sections of the city. The company is ready to begin work at once upon the projected extensions of its lines, and it is willing to meet the Rapid Transit Commission more than half way. We believe that our plan is the only practicable one now in sight for the accomplishment of the object for which the Rapid Transit Commission was created."

MRS. GREEN IS SARCASTIC.

She Remarks About Lawyer Stayton's Attentiveness to Her.

The hearing of the action brought against Mrs. Hetty Green by Lawyer William H. Stayton for $50,000 for his services while acting as her counsel during the litigation between her and Henry A. Barling, the executor and trustee of the estate of her father, was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Stayton on Monday testified to the work done by him for Mrs. Green, and continued with his statement yesterday. He denied that he had refused to submit his account to arbitration, and said that the refusal to arbitrate the matter was on Mrs. Green's part.

Mrs. Green amused those who sat near her by a sotto-voce series of remarks reflecting on lawyers generally, and more particularly on those who have acted as her legal advisers and those who were opposed to her.

"My troubles have all been caused by legal buzzards," was one of her comments.

Stayton testified to the number of letters written by him to Mrs. Green.

"Yes," was Mrs. Green's comment, "I never had a man write so many letters to me before unless he wanted his note discounted." Mrs. Green then said that Mr. Stayton must have thought she was a widow, he was so attentive to her.

The plaintiff said that the matter of his fees was submitted to Henry Anderson as referee, but Mrs. Green refused to attend the hearings, so that Mr. Anderson was compelled to decide the case without her. He decided in favor of the witness, and held that he was entitled to $50,000.

The plaintiff said that he then called several times to see Mrs. Green at the Chemical National Bank, and told her of Mr. Anderson's decision. She said: "I won't pay you one cent. You are Mr. Green's lawyer." The examination will be continued to-day.

A Portrait of Richard Croker.

Richard Croker previous to his departure for Europe sat for his portrait to several New York artists. J. Augustus Page, whose studio is in the Bowling Green Building, recently completed a life-size portrait of Mr. Croker, which he showed yesterday to a number of guests. Mr. Page has painted Mr. Croker seated in a yellowish brown plush-covered club easy chair, against a background of darker brown. The picture is in a low color key and the coloring is soft and harmonious. Mr. Croker is dressed in a business suit of grayish blue, sits in an easy attitude with legs crossed, and looks directly at the spectator. While the likeness has all of Mr. Croker's characteristic sternness of expression, there is a sense of repose in the figure and attitude.

Two Jersey Couples Married.

Mayor Seymour of Newark on Monday married two couples. They entered the Mayor's office together, and when they announced that they wanted to be married the Mayor asked which couple, and the young men replied in unison "Both." Harry Garrabrandt and Annie A. Hall, both of Elizabeth, were the first to be married, and then George Wassalt and Minnie Mott, also both of Elizabeth, who had acted as witnesses to the first marriage, were themselves married, Mr. and Mrs. Garrabrandt acting as witnesses. Mrs. Garrabrandt said her parents knew nothing of her marriage.

Packard's Business College.

The fortieth anniversary of Packard's Business College will be held Friday evening at Carnegie Music Hall. The speakers will be Bishop Potter, Charles H. Hubbell, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

[illegible] Croup frequently comes like a thief in the night. Prompt doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT rarely fail to effect a cure.—

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTRACTS BY SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—The Board of School Trustees of the Fourth Ward of this city, acting for and on behalf and for the benefit of the Board of Education, contracted with John Van Dolsen to pay him $600 to erect a protecting or retaining wall on the easterly side of Primary School No. 14, at 73 and 75 Oliver Street. Van Dolsen, having done the work and failing to get his money, sued the Board of Education to recover it. The complaint was dismissed at Trial Term, on the ground that the contract, having been made in violation of the consolidation act, was not binding on the defendant, and that decision has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. The contract was made by the School Trustees upon the approval of the Superintendent of School Buildings, but without formal approval of the Board of Education or any of its committees, the Committee on Buildings simply approving the proposed work as an emergency, and it did not appear that an appropriation was made by the board or any of its committees for the payment of the amount of the contract. By the consolidation act, School Trustees are charged with the duties of making all needful repairs, alterations, and additions in and to school premises, but they have no power to make a contract or contracts for repairing any building when such repairs exceed $200, until a statement in writing of the amount required for that purpose shall have been presented by them to the Board of Education, together with a copy of the working drawings, plans, and specifications of the work to be done, and such plans and specifications shall have been duly filed and approved by the Board of Education and an appropriation shall have been made by the board therefor. Justice Ingraham, who gave the Court's unanimous opinion, said it was not shown that the board had approved this contract, and appropriated the money to pay the amount due; therefore, the contract was one unauthorized by law and imposed no liability either upon the board or the city. The fact that the board had, at the time the contract was made, money provided for the repair of school buildings from which it could have made such appropriation, did not at all obviate the difficulty, the evidence being that before this claim was presented for payment, the board had under the law appropriated all the money applicable for this purpose for other purposes; and such appropriation having been made, there was no money from which the plaintiff's bill could be paid, or from which the board could make appropriation to pay it. The Court held that a contract made by a public officer in excess of the powers conferred upon him, imposes no liability upon a public or municipal corporation, even though the benefits of the contract have been received and applied for the benefit of the public.

⁂

THE WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE.—Edward Felbel claimed he had an agreement with German Kahn whereby the latter bought a house in this city in pursuance of an arrangement that he would pay over to Felbel one-half the profits he might realize from a re-sale, and that he sold it at a profit, but refused to pay Felbel his proportion. In Felbel's suit, in the Supreme Court, to recover the amount, his evidence was that the house was owned by one Rankin, who desired to sell it. Rankin's broker spoke to plaintiff about the matter, saying Rankin would sell for $10,000 and $100 commission, and suggested that plaintiff find a purchaser. The plaintiff then told defendant the facts, and it was agreed that the latter should buy in his own name and furnish the money, and should charge the plaintiff 4 per cent. on his half, and whatever they made should be divided. The house was sold at a considerable profit, and plaintiff got a verdict for half the amount. The defendant denied making any such contract. The Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment below. Justice Rumsey, giving the opinion, held that the contention that the verdict was against the weight of evidence could not be maintained. "The only witnesses sworn as to the making of the contract were the plaintiff on one hand and the defendant on the other. Their testimony was contradictory, and that being so, there was clearly a question for the jury as to which of the two was entitled to credit. Wherever there is conflict of testimony between two witnesses, the question must necessarily be for the jury. If neither is corroborated by the testimony of other witnesses, the question which is to be believed must be determined by those whose duty it is to pass upon the facts, consideration being given to all those things which are usually of weight in determining where the truth lies. The testimony is not necessarily balanced because one witness swears one way and one another; but, ordinarily, unless there is some great discrepancy between the testimony and established facts, which necessarily shows that one or the other witness is mistaken or is not telling the truth, the question must be determined precisely as though there were more than one witness on each side." The court held that the contract sworn to was not a contract of partnership which required an accounting, and it was not required to be in writing. The case was held not to be one where a party acting as a broker loses his right to compensation from one party if he accepts a commission from the other.

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BOY KILLED PLAYING ON FIRE-ESCAPE.—The First Appellate Division has affirmed judgment of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court, dismissing the complaint of Thomas Kelly, as administrator, in his suit against Sophia B. Smith, and others, trustees under the will of Albert J. Smith, for damages for the death of Michael Kelly, seven years old, who was killed by falling from a fire-escape. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion, said there was absolutely no evidence to sustain a finding that defendants were guilty of any negligence. The law imposed the duty of maintaining a fire-escape on this building, and in the performance of that duty a fire-escape was attached thereto, which seemed to have complied with the law. Boys in the neighborhood were in the habit of going into the yard, and sometimes would knock the ladder from the second balcony and hang it upon the first balcony, where they would use it in their play. On the morning of the day of the accident, the ladder had been taken from the place where it was usually kept and hung upon the first balcony, so that the bottom of it was either upon the ground or close to it. The deceased and his brother, who were in the yard, commenced to use the ladder to "play fireman." The deceased climbed to the top of the ladder, and when his brother started to climb up after him the ladder shook and he fell, sustaining injuries which resulted in his death. At the time he fell one hook of the ladder was detached from the fire-escape, and the ladder was held by the other hook. The Court holds that from the undisputed evidence, the accident arose, not from negligence on the part of the defendant, but from the unauthorized use by the boys of this ladder, from which deceased fell, for which the defendants were not responsible. "The deceased was not either directly or indirectly invited by the defendants to use this ladder, nor was it a part of the building which was to be used by the tenants or any one in the building, except in case of fire. Any one attempting to use this fire-escape did so at his own risk, and the defendants were no more liable for a fall from this ladder than they would have been for a fall on any of the stairs or floors of the building when such fall was not caused by any defect in the construction or maintenance of the stairs or floor upon which the fall was caused."

⁂

ALLEGED BREACH OF THEATRICAL CONTRACT.—Henry C. Miner's appeal from a judgment given against him in favor of Minnie Seligman Cutting for $4,515.49, at Trial Term, was heard yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and decision was reserved. The action was for damages for breach of a contract by Mr. Miner to furnish to the plaintiff the Newark Theatre, of which he was proprietor, for the week commencing May 7, 1894, for the performance of her company, and to divide the receipts by giving her the first $800 of the gross receipts, he to take the next $1,500, and the balance of the receipts to be equally divided between them. Mr. Miner denied making the agreement, and averred that his employe, who made it during his absence, had no authority to do so. It was contended for the appellant that the verdict was against the weight of evidence; that there was no proof of damages; that it was error to exclude proof by the defendant as to whether the play was a success when subsequently performed, and that evidence of the experience of a witness for plaintiff as to the receipts with other plays in Newark was incompetent, and should have been excluded.

Silks.

Poplins, in check or figured design,—Taffetas Faconne,—checked or striped Taffetas,—and checked twill silks,

65 cents per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW

Unconstitutional, So Far as This City Is Concerned, Corporation Counsel Says.

NOT SUBMITTED TO THE MAYOR

Municipal Commission Advised to Act Without Reference to State Board, and as If the Statute Had Not Been Passed.

Corporation Counsel Whalen, in an opinion rendered yesterday, declared the civil service law passed by the last Legislature unconstitutional so far as it applies to New York City, on the ground that it was special legislation, and under the Constitution should have been submitted to the Mayor for his approval or disapproval. He says there is no doubt that the law is special in purpose, although drawn as a general act to evade the provision referred to.

The opinion was given in reply to a communication from the Municipal Civil Service Commission asking to what extent, if any, the commission is responsible to the State Civil Service Board. It decides that the Municipal Commission is independent of the State Board, and advises the commission to proceed with the administration of the matters confided to it "as if the statute had not been passed." The Corporation Counsel says:

"I do not think a special city law can be passed as a general law, even though some of its provisions are undoubtedly general. It would seem on general principles, however, that the form of an act is not of so much importance as its substance, and that the attack upon the special charter rights of a city, for instance, under the guise of a pretended amendment of a general law, was an evasion of the plain provision of the Constitution which should not be encouraged by the court.

"It may be that the amendment of 1898 does not in fact repeal the so-called Black law of 1897 in all the cities of the State, but whether it does or does not is not here material, because, as I have already held in a previous opinion, the Black law was repealed, so far as this city is concerned, by the charter.

"My opinion is, therefore, that Chapter 186 of the laws of 1898 does not apply to the City of New York, and that it is your duty to proceed with the administration of the matters confided to you as if the statute had not been passed.

"And, of course, the consequence follows that you have no duties as regards the State Board, and need not submit to that body your rules and regulations."

Although the opinion of Mr. Whalen, if Controller Coler decides to accept it, will, to a certain extent, relieve the dead-lock which has hitherto prevented the Tammany leaders from rewarding the men who "worked for the party in the last campaign," it will not permit them to effect the wholesale changes said to be desired. The civil service provisions of the charter are stringent. Section 127 protects all veterans now in the service, and Section 1,586 declares that all the employes of the city (at the date of consolidation) shall continue to hold their places except those whose places are vacated by the consolidation act, and that the clerks and subordinates of departments that are abolished or reconstructed shall continue in the service of the city under the jurisdiction of the appropriate department.

The section further says that the incumbents of positions abolished or made unnecessary shall be preferred for appointment to positions demanding their services, and the Civil Service Commissioners are directed, as far as practicable, to place the names of such persons on the proper eligible list, giving them the preference after veterans.

In formulating its new regulations the Municipal Civil Service Commission provided for a number of places that would otherwise have been open to appointees of the former cities by placing them in Schedule A, the non-competitive class, and declaring them confidential. It was that provision of the regulations which prompted the Civil Service Reform Association to appeal to the Legislature and to Gov. Black. The association has notified Mr. Coler not to pay the salaries of appointees under the rules of the Municipal Civil Service Commission until the Appellate Division has ruled upon the points decided by Mr. Whalen.

Mr. Coler declined to discuss the matter yesterday beyond saying that he did not see how he would be justified in refusing to accept the legal opinion of the legal adviser to the city. It was to the end that Mr. Coler's bondsmen should be absolved from all responsibility in the premises that the opinion was asked from the Corporation Counsel.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

Council Adopts Resolution Asking Education Board to Increase Teachers' Salaries—Proposed Cycle Tax.

The Municipal Assembly found but little business for its discussion yesterday. After the usual routine business was finished the Council adopted a resolution asking the Board of Education to increase the salaries of teachers in accordance with the provisions of the Ahearn bill.

Councilman Leich objected to the form of the resolution, which detailed the Governor's veto of the bill, and President Guggenheimer explained that in the reasons Gov. Black had given for vetoing the bill he had made the statement that the Municipal Assembly had the power to fix the salaries of teachers. The Board of Education alone has that power.

Mr. Leich withdrew his objection and the resolution went through.

In the Board of Aldermen Alderman Lang, Brooklyn, introduced a resolution providing for an annual license fee of $2 for every bicycle or tricycle used in the city except those which are used by letter carriers, militiamen, or soldiers of the regular army or by policemen in the discharge of their duties. The ordinance also provides that every bicycle and tricycle ridden within the city limits must display a light after 8 o'clock in evening from April 1 until Oct. 31 and after 6 o'clock during the rest of the year. Each bicycle and tricycle must display a metal tag containing the number of the machine and the name of its owner. The fees to be collected under the ordinance are to be used by the Commissioner of Highways to keep in order public thoroughfares which are used exclusively for bicycles and tricycles. The penalty fixed for violation of the ordinance was a fine of $25.

The matter was referred to the Law Committee without debate.

IMMACULATE VIRGIN MISSION.

System of Bookkeeping Criticised by Accounts Commissioners.

In a report of their investigation into the accounts of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, 2 Lafayette Place, submitted to the Mayor yesterday, the Commissioners of Accounts say that from 1891 to 1897 the institution received $16,292.85 more than it was entitled to. During that time $811,940.44 in all was paid to the mission by the Controller, and the Commissioners report that the books show that only $795,647.59 was due.

The report complains that the books of the institution were in very poor condition, full of alterations, interlineations, and erasures, and in many cases (to all appearances) made up from bills and in other cases altered to agree with bills. The Commissioners recommend that the amount overpaid be deducted from the next bills rendered by the mission.

They call the Mayor's attention to the fact that the investigation just made cost more than $1,000, and say that their examination of all institutions receiving aid from the city convinces them of the necessity of the adoption of a uniform system of keeping books of record in these institutions, so that the auditors of the Controller's department can readily check the bills rendered by comparing and checking them with the books of the institutions before payments are made.

Father Mallick J. Fitzpatrick, who is in charge of the Mission of the Immaculate Conception in the absence of the Rev. Father James J. Dougherty, said last evening that he believed the Commissioners of Accounts must have made some mistake. He said the Commissioners' examiners had said nothing about any errors in the books while they were at the institution. Father Fitzpatrick added that in view of the character of the mission it would have been courteous to give the management an opportunity to make any necessary explanation before publishing so unfavorable a criticism.

Ladies'
Shirt Waists,
In Gingham, Madras or Cheviot,
—sizes 32 to 42—
$1.25.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

HARLEM BUILDING DISASTER.

Inspector Montgomery Arrested—Commissioner Brady's Report to Mayor Van Wyck.

Building Inspector Charles S. Montgomery of 722 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street was arrested yesterday by Detective McNaught on a warrant issued by Coroner Bausch. Montgomery is alleged to have been responsible by culpable negligence in not inspecting them properly for the collapse of the buildings at 18 and 20 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street last Friday. If the allegations against him are not disproved he will probably be indicted for manslaughter in the second degree.

He told Coroner Zucca, before whom he was arraigned, that he had expected to be arrested, but had not thought he would be taken into custody so soon. He said it was hard for a man who was innocent to be arrested on such a charge. He was held in $5,000 bail.

It is understood that other persons against whom charges are to be brought for the disaster have fled into New Jersey.

The work of exploring the ruins was concluded yesterday. No more bodies were found.

Commissioner Brady of the Department of Buildings made a report to the Mayor yesterday of his investigation into the collapse of the buildings, when five men were killed and five others more or less seriously hurt. The report says:

> To the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the primary causes resulting in the falling of the buildings are as follows:
>
> The stone foundation walls of rear shafts are built on filled-in ground and boulders, and the cement mortar used in the construction of the stone foundation walls is of a very inferior quality, and does not adhere to the stone work to make it one solid, compact mass, which is absolutely necessary in all foundation walls. The stone work in the foundation walls is not properly bonded nor bedded.
>
> With a view of reducing the recurrence of accidents like the one hereinbefore referred to, within the possibility of human agencies, I expect, before the establishment of the Building Code provided for in the Greater New York charter, to make suggestions to the commission of experts to be appointed by the Municipal Assembly, in relation to the law applicable to the construction of buildings, which, in my opinion, will tend to avoid the falling of buildings in the course of construction.
>
> I have delayed giving expression to my opinion in the premises in advance of this, my official report to you, and desire to call your attention to the fact that I am now under request from the District Attorney's office for information in relation to this matter, with the view, as I understand, of presenting same to the Grand Jury, and would therefore ask whether it is your desire to communicate directly with the District Attorney, or whether I have your consent to inform him of the contents of this report.

CASE OF MRS. BEACH-ROGERS.

Chairman Willis Explains the Powers of the Commissioners to Mr. Bach—Statement by Mr. Milbank.

The inquiry into the sanity of Mrs. Harriet Beach-Rogers was resumed last evening in the County Court House, by the Commissioners and Sheriff's jury.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Bach, for Mrs. Rogers, cross-examined Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton as to his opinion that Mrs. Rogers was insane. The witness said his belief was founded on the letters written by her when in Bloomingdale seven years ago and since then from Europe. He dissented totally from the conclusions of Prof. Jacobi and the experts on the other side.

Dr. B. Sachs followed Dr. Hamilton on the stand and agreed with him as to Mrs. Rogers's insanity.

Mr. Bach testified that the sole reason for executing the deed of trust under which Commissioner Milbank was appointed trustee over Mrs. Rogers's property was because it was thought better, both by Mrs. Rogers's lawyers and herself, that if she were found sane she should execute a trust deed which would allow her only the income of her property during her life. No idea came into his mind, he said, of influencing either the Commissioners or the jury. Besides, he was not aware that the Commissioners had anything to do with the finding in the case, as that was a matter for the jury.

Chairman Willis asked if it were possible that Mr. Bach did not know that it was in the power of the commission to upset the verdict of the jury.

Mr. Bach repeated that he was not aware that they had any such power.

The Chairman said that any two of the Commissioners could do so.

Commissioner Milbank handed in a written statement made by him as to the circumstances under which he consented to act as trustee for Mrs. Rogers. He was told by Mr. Niles, attorney for Mrs. Rogers, that only the jury could find her insane, and he agreed to act at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Niles, who was an old friend of his.

Mr. Niles testified to his reasons for getting this deed executed, which were substantially those given by Mr. Bach.

"Did you tell Commissioner Milbank," asked Mr. Root, "that the jury must find your client insane?"

"Certainly not," was the answer. "If I did I must have been suffering from paranoia at the time."

Mr. Root asked the Chairman to direct the jury, on the admission of Mr. Niles, as stated by Commissioner Milbank, that Mrs. Rogers was insane.

This request roused Mr. Bach, who said vehemently: "We will admit nothing. We will confess nothing."

The case was then adjourned.

Lights at Shore Resorts.

Vice President Corbin of the Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, Limited, was informed officially yesterday by the Government authorities in charge of the harbor and its defenses that no order had been or would be issued requiring the extinguishment of lights at night in the hotels or residences on the shores of New York Bay.

Don't fall into the error of thinking that by "make-to-fit" we mean you must undergo the many tiresome "fittings" of the custom tailor.

We mean that our clothes are so well cut, so well made, that ordinarily they are ready to put on and wear out.

We mean that if you are difficult to fit we alter just as the custom tailor does.

We mean that nothing will be sold unless it does fit.

Clothing for all sizes and all ages of man; for all weathers; for all occasions.

Shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Failure of Board of Estimate to Appropriate Funds for Employes Considered.

APPEAL TO LAW MAY BE MADE

Committee on Legislation Empowered to Employ Counsel to Secure a Judicial Determination of Education Board's Powers.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon to consider the failure of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make provision for the payment of the salaries of certain persons appointed by the board. Mr. Swanstrom introduced a preamble and resolution expressing the views of the board, and they were adopted without opposition.

The preamble recites the fact that the Board of Education, in accordance with express provisions of law, organized on Feb. 21, 1898, and assumed certain powers, duties, and functions of former educational corporations devolved upon it by express provisions of law; that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has failed up to this time to make provision for the administrative purposes of the head of the Department of Education, and for certain specific items of expenditure placed under its control: that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment discontinued certain appropriations heretofore made to the Board of Education and has placed the appropriation for the Nautical School—an institution for the benefit of the city at large—under the control of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, over which fund that School Board has no lawful jurisdiction.

The preamble further states that the Board of Education is by law a corporation with power to make by-laws, rules, and regulations for the government of the entire school system, and has sole power to make contracts for work, labor, or materials, and prescribe the conditions relative thereto, and is required to provide for the purchase of all books, apparatus, stationery, and other things necessary and expedient to enable the schools of the city to be properly and successfully conducted; and, further, this corporation has succeeded to certain trusts heretofore held by former authorities, has succeeded to the control of the executive offices and premises of the school system, and is the lawful representative of the school system of the city in its entirety; that certain officers of the Board of Education are solely vested with the power of performing certain acts of great public importance, which, if not permitted to be performed, will seriously endanger the welfare, administration, and proper government of the entire school system.

The resolution was as follows:

> Resolved, That the Board of Education of the City of New York, as the head of the Department of Education, hereby formally requests the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to reconsider its former action in regard to the apportionment of moneys, and to appropriate at once such necessary funds as will enable the Board of Education of the City of New York to properly manage and administer the public trust placed in its charge by law.

Mr. Swanstrom also introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

> Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Legislation and By-Laws, with power to take such action as may be necessary, to determine the rights, duties, powers, and functions of the Board of Education, and to employ counsel, if necessary, to secure a judicial determination of such rights, powers, and duties.

Speeches in support of the resolution were made by Messrs. Swanstrom, Mack, and Anderson.

The Trustees of the Normal College increased the salaries of the following teachers from $600 to $800, to take effect Sept. 1, 1898: Miriam Werner, Marie T. Widmayer, Emma J. Mateer, Clara Aub, Jean E. Burnet, Helen H. Fanjer, Sarah E. Beach, and Edith Price. The Trustees decided to ask the Municipal Council to increase the appropriation for the college from $150,000 to $175,000, and voted to accept with thanks three prizes of $50 each offered by Trustee Jacob W. Mack for proficiency in Latin, French, and German, and a prize of $50 by Trustee Henry A. Rogers for proficiency in pedagogy.

The Trustees of the College of the City of New York increased the salaries of Assistant Professors Gustave Legras, Calvin Rae, and Ivin Sickels $100 a year, and declared permanent the appointment of A. E. Palmer as Secretary, made on Feb. 21.

TRAINING SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

School for Teachers and Model School for Observation Recommended.

The Special Committee on Training Schools appointed by the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, consisting of Messrs. Anderson, Mack, Agar, Taft, and McSweeney, met Monday evening and decided to recommend the immediate establishment of a training school for teachers and a model school for observation as part of the regular school system.

The school will be opened in temporary quarters, probably in Public School No. 47, at 120 West Forty-sixth Street. It is likely to find quarters next year in the new school building in One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. No pains will be spared to make this school a model one.

President Low and Prof. Russell of Columbia, Superintendent Maxwell, Assistant Superintendent Davis, and a representative of State Superintendent Maxwell met with the committee. President Low offered the facilities of Columbia to help the school, but it was found inexpedient to accept the offer, although the committee was fully sensible of the spirit that prompted it.

Found a Box Full of Cartridges.

A suspicious-looking package with a fuse attached was found by several boys under the porch of the Petroleum Manufacturing Company's shop, 24½ Grove Street, last evening. It was taken to the Charles Street Station, where it was opened and found to contain a cigar box filled with 200 loaded cartridges of .44 calibre. The fuse, which extended into the centre of the box, was charged, and had evidently been lighted.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Ready with Summer Dresses.

The best time to shop is now, before the rush is on. Many of the kinds are exclusive, and of course the striking novelties will go first.

The show includes Organdies, Dimities, and Lawns in the newest fancy effects, made from charming Summer fabrics. A number of them are copies of Parisian models, while others represent the workmanship of the best American manufacturers of Ready-to-Wear dresses. The prices run from

$3.98 to $60

and the stocks range from richness to simplicity.

We deliver all purchases excepting bicycles and sewing machines free at any railroad station within 100 miles of New York.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

JOSIAH J. WHITE ESCAPES.

Eccentric Brooklynite Gets Out of Jail by Climbing Down a Rope.

Early yesterday morning Josiah J. White, the wealthy and eccentric Brooklynite, escaped from Raymond Street Jail by climbing down a rope from the third story, fled to Connecticut, and first acquainted his friends of his whereabouts by requesting them, over the long-distance telephone, to visit the counsel for the Public Administrator, and advise that gentleman to repair at once to the domain of his satanic majesty. At last accounts he was in the custody of the police in Stamford, Conn., and Sheriff Creamer and Detective Bagnarello were in that city trying to get hold of him.

Mr. White lives in a handsome house on Columbia Heights, when not dodging around neighboring States evading process servers and detectives. On different occasions when his house has been watched for days by weary but untiring sleuths, Mr. White has descended from his retreat in some near-by State, to walk in and out among them, so effectually disguised that no one knew him, and then leisurely escaped again.

It was an act of contempt of court which lodged him in Raymond Street Jail, a place to which he is no stranger. After having repeatedly refused to obey an order of Surrogate Abbott's, he was arrested and locked up, and from his place of confinement he communicated with his friends and endeavored to induce them to bring the matter to the attention of the Grand Jury, that Surrogate Abbott and Supreme Court Justice Johnson might be punished. His friends unaccountably refused, and driven to desperation Mr. White escaped.

YOUNG GIRL TAKES POISON.

Separated from Her Father, She Committed Suicide.

PATERSON, N. J., May 17.—Henrietta Kutner, eighteen years old, committed suicide last night by taking a dose of paris green at her boarding house, 87 Ellison Street. The girl's father, Benjamin Kutner, is a wealthy New York tailor and owns considerable property in this city. Some years ago the husband and wife parted. Etta, as the suicide was called, went with her father. Later on, father and daughter had some disagreement and they, too, parted, the girl coming here to work in one of the large silk mills.

The girl retired soon after supper last night, and an hour later moans were heard coming from her room, where she was found lying on the floor. An ambulance was summoned and the girl was taken to the General Hospital, where she died a few minutes after her arrival there. As she was being carried into the hospital she cried: "I poisoned myself, but my father is the cause." The mother of the girl refused to have anything to do with the body.

THE ALERT AT SAN DIEGO.

She Was Under Fire from the San Juan Batteries for Two Hours.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 17.—The cruiser Alert arrived yesterday afternoon from San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, bringing confirmation of the peace between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The vessel had an exciting time during the troubles there. Capt. Lentz said: "We were under the fire of batteries at San Juan for two hours, and although no shot struck us, the occasion was interesting enough to relieve the monotony of an otherwise peaceful cruise. During the fire the cabin at times was filled with women and children from San Juan to the number of twenty or thirty. We were at the time protecting the cable connecting San Juan with South America. This was in February."

The occasion to which Capt. Lentz referred was during the brief time when the insurgents captured San Juan. The Alert will sail for San Francisco to-morrow.

WOMEN'S CLUBS IN SESSION.

Annual Convention of Long Island Council at Garden City.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., May 17.—The annual convention of the Long Island Council of Women's Clubs was held in this place to-day. Mrs. John Lewis Childs, wife of the former State Senator and President of the Hempstead Woman's Club, welcomed the delegates, and Miss Eliza McDonald of Flushing responded.

Mrs. W. G. Naylor, President of the New York Society of Household Economists, explained the meaning of the name of her society by saying it was household management. Mrs. Henry N. Meeker followed with an address on the "House Mother," and Mrs. S. D. Duryea spoke at the afternoon session on the offering of prizes for historical essays in schools.

The committee which had charge of the session included Mrs. John Lewis Childs of the Hempstead Woman's Club, Miss Anna Willetts of the Roslyn Thursday Afternoon Club, Mrs. Charles O. H. Craigie of the Brooklyn Woman's Club, Mrs. Alvah Guion Brown of Chiropean, Miss Elizabeth H. Perry of the Fortnightly Club, Mrs. John Kendall Dunn of the Jamaica Woman's Club, and Miss Eliza McDonald of the Flushing Good Citizenship League.

Women Injured While Driving.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 17.—Mrs. Albert Kirby and Mrs. William Goetschuris were severely injured this evening while out driving by their horse becoming frightened and upsetting the buggy. Both women were thrown out. Mrs. Kirby's head was cut and she was badly bruised. Her companion was injured internally.

One Year for Stealing an Engine.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 17.—John Shanaphy of Perth Amboy, who was arrested on the charge of stealing a locomotive, was to-day sentenced to one year in State prison by Judge Strong. Shanaphy took the locomotive from the railroad yards in Perth Amboy and ran it up and down the tracks until he was pursued on another locomotive.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL. **FESTIVAL OF SONG**
PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION SINGING CLASSES.
FRANK DAMROSCH.......Director
May 23, at 8:15, Choruses, Solos, Orchestra.
May 24, at 8:15, "Gounod's "Gallia."
May 25, at 8:15, "The Lay of the Bell."
Prices 25c. to $1. Particulars in Sunday's papers.

CASINO! CLOSED THIS WEEK. REOPENS NEXT MON. EV'G.
Signal Presentation FRANCIS WILSON & CO., With PAULINE HALL, LULU GLASER and HENRY E DIXEY—All Specially Engaged—IN A SUMPTUOUS PRODUCTION OF **ERMINIE!**
Daily Sale of Seats. Box Office Open 9 to 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Monday Evening, May 23d.
ONLY PERFORMANCE IN NEW YORK OF
THE LAMBS' STAR GAMBOL,
125-ARTISTS-125
Nat C. Goodwin, De Wolf Hopper, Stuart Robson, Wm. H. Crane, H. C. Barnabee, Jefferson De Angelis, Willie Collier, Digby Bell, W. H. MacDonald, Chauncey Olcott, Eugene Cowles, Harry Conor, Wilton Lackaye, Ignacio Martinetti, Joseph Holland, John Kellerd, A. S. Lipman, Fritz Williams, Francis Carlyle, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, William Philip, Vincent Serrano, Charles H. Hopper, Walter Hale, Charles Klein, Edmund Stanley, Joseph Grismer, T. Daniel Frawley, J. G. Saville, George Barnum, Alfred Klein, Burr MacIntosh, Wm. Fitzgerald, Grafton Baker, Victor Herbert, Reginald De Koven, Jesse Williams, Victor Harris, S. L. Studley, John Miller,
AND VICTOR HERBERT'S ENTIRE BAND OF FIFTY PIECES.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

Daly's Evgs., 8:15. Matinée To-day at 2. THE CIRCUS GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy; Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Jos. Herbert, Herbert Gresham, Irene Perry, Mabelle Gillman. "A Trump Card."—Herald. Evg. of unalloyed enjoyment.—Tribune.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M.
BIOGRAPH: Naval War Pictures Up to Date.
JOS. HART and CARRIE DE MAR.
JAS. THORNTON.——RUDINOFF.
HILDA THOMAS and FRANK BARRY.
NEXT WEEK——ROSE COGHLAN.

AMERICAN 8th av. and 42d St. Tel. 3,147-38. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2.
6TH BIG MONTH IN ENGLISH.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. | 80 ARTISTS PRESENT. | **FRA DIAVOLO.**
ENTIRE HOUSE, 25c., 50c., 75c. Mat. To-day, 25c
Next Week—By Universal Request, FAUST.

WALLACK'S Prices, 50c., $1.00, & $1.50. Matinée Saturday.
The Royal Italian Grand Opera Co.
To-night, "Masked Ball"; Thurs. Evg., "Favorita." Fri. Evg. & Sat. Mat., "Cavalleria" & "Pagliacci." Sat. Evg., "La Boheme."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Place.
A GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
40 HORSES
800 SOLDIERS. **SHENANDOAH**
Summer Prices. | Eve., 8:15, 25, 50, 75. | Mat. To-day, 2, 25 & 50. | Sat. Mat., 2, 25, 50, 75.

LYCEUM 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:30.
Daniel Frohman..........Manager
Matinée Thursday & Saturday, 2:15.
50 Perf. May 24. Souvenirs. | KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY in Clyde Fitch's new play THE MOTH AND THE FLAME

EMPIRE THEATRE, LAST 4 NIGHTS.
WM. H. **CRANE.** His Honor **THE MAYOR.**
EVGS. AT 8:30. MATS. TO-DAY & SAT. AT 2:15.

GARDEN THEATRE. Evenings, 8:30.
Matinées To-day & Saturday.
MR. RICHARD **MANSFIELD** | LAST 4 NIGHTS. **THE FIRST VIOLIN**

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. HUNGARIAN BAND CONCERTS.
Actual Moving Pictures **WAR** Taken Havana Harbor **WAR** Edison's Special Artist.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS | Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinée To-day & Saturday. **THE LITTLE MINISTER.**

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St.
MRS. FISKE
in LOVE FINDS THE WAY and A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA. | Evgs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2.

BIJOU B'WAY & 30TH ST. EVGS. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. GREAT CAST—BIG SUCCESS.
The Tarrytown Widow.

KNICKERBOCKER. EV'GS. 8:15. SAT. MAT. 2:15.
SOUSA'S NEW OPERA, **BRIDE-ELECT.**

SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Jennie Yeamans & Visions of Gay Paris.

MANHATTAN. B'WAY & 33D ST. Eve. 8:30. Mat. To-day.
WAY DOWN EAST. May 23d, 125th Time, Souvenirs.

ELECTRICAL SHOW.
2 to 11 P. M. Admission, 50c. Children, 25c.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

YALE GLEE AND BANJO CLUB'S CONCERT, WALDORF-ASTORIA, WEDNESDAY, May 18, at 8:30 P. M. Tickets for sale at Waldorf-Astoria, Windsor, and Yale Club, 17 East 26th St.

HEALTH EXPOSITION
SHOULDN'T BE MISSED.
Grand Central Palace, 1 to 10 P. M. Daily.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Mat. Sat. ADM., 50c.
ROGERS BROS.—CLARA THROPP.
Josie De Witt, and 10 other acts.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL. MAT. SAT. | "WAR BUBBLES."
ADGIE, Marguerita Sylva, 20 others.

HARLEM Opera House. | MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN and Maxine Elliot, An American Citizen. | Mat. Sat. at 2.

COLUMBUS | Columbus Theatre Stock Company, Diplomacy. | Mat. To-day.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. | 23d St. and 8th Av. Mat. To-day. **WILLIE COLLIER** in "THE MAN FROM MEXICO."

Herald Sq. Thea. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day., Sat. 2:15
THE GREAT STOCK CO. In "PINK DOMINOS." Pop. Prices; good orch. seat, 50c.

B'WAY THEATRE. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
To-night. | THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE | ISLE OF CHAMPAGNE

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
7th Day, Wednesday, May 18th.
The Laureate and Knickerbocker Hurdle Handicap and four other races.
MUSIC BY CONTERNO'S BAND.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD, FIFTY CENTS